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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty-Two
Pages

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITORING SOCIETY



Officers of National Education Association

From Left to Right—Hugh S. Magill, Field Secretary of the N. E. A.; Roy S. Erlandson, Assistant Secretary; Miss Helen T. Hixson, Head of Department of Records and Accounts; John K. Norton, Director of Research Department; Miss Charl Ormond Williams, President of the N. E. A.; Joy Elmer Morgan, Managing Editor of the Journal of the N. E. A. and Publicity Director of the Convention; Miss Agnes S. Winn, Assistant Secretary; Carroll C. Pearce, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Andrew F. Wood, President of American Classical League

EDUCATORS' LEADERS VOICE NEED FOR ROUSING PUBLIC TO FACE NATIONAL ISSUES

Constructive Effort in Rural Districts Urged as Pressing Problem—Meager Salaries Are Called Inimical to Efficiency

Broad national surveys of educational needs in the United States with particular emphasis on the rehabilitation of rural districts and a plea for less professional specialization for executive work, were discussed today at Wentworth Institute as important issues in education by members of the National Council of Education, affiliated with the National Education Association that is holding a week's convention in Boston.

This sixtieth annual meeting of the association brings to Boston some 25,000 educators in addition to the 2500 delegates in attendance. Due to peculiar industrial and economic conditions, demanding a program of education applied to the national and international problems of unemployment, halting rural districts, and trade relations, educators are waking to the fact that more attention must be paid to those forces which will advance the general intelligence of all communities to a point where broader viewpoints will replace the narrow self-interests which have hitherto prevailed.

Experts View Wide Scope of Work
In today's sessions of the National Council of Education, composed of 120 leading educators and specialists engaged in educational research, Homer H. Seerley, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, president of the Council, John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, Charl Ormond Williams, president of the National Education Association, and Albert E. Winship of Boston, discussed phases of education in relation to its scope and character as a national institution, "deserving to rank first in the consideration of all programs for the advancement of national integrity and development." Miss Williams in reviewing the actual results of the past year in educational achievement stressed as foremost, salary increases, especially in the grade groups; greater constructive work in rural districts, with recognition of their needs, and growing responsibility and efficiency in developing among state educational boards in furthering definite policies of educational service.

Work in Special Fields
Mr. Tigert gave a comprehensive survey of the United States Bureau's work in the dissemination of data, and the study of special fields with particular references to Alaska. Mr. Winship and Mr. Seerley discussed present-day issues in education, the former presenting the final report of the committee on educational surveys. Mr. Seerley appointed a committee of six to co-operate with the national officers of the association and to make use of the newly created department of research of that organization, of which John K. Norton is director, in the furtherance of educational surveys. Members of the committee are

Mary D. Radford, chairman; John R. Kirk, Adelaide Steele Baylor, H. L. Smith, A. J. Matthews, and C. S. Adair.

Association President Emphasizes Shortage in the Supply of Teachers

Miss Charl O. Williams, president of the National Education Association, in addressing the national council, said: "Material in statistical form showing the actual accomplishments of the

BOSTON WELCOMES VISITING TEACHERS

Majority of 25,000 Already Registered—Exhibits Win Approving Comment

Teachers from every state in the United States, delegates to the sixtieth annual convention of the National Education Association, continued to arrive in large numbers in Boston today on every train and boat. Before night it is expected that the majority of the delegates will be in Boston ready for the general meeting tomorrow night which officially opens the sessions. Large numbers of teachers today filed by at the registration booth in Mechanics Building and received their assignments of rooms in Boston and suburbs. Because of the systematic work of the housing assignment committee, every detail went forward with ease and convenience.

Many of the teachers spent the day in getting acquainted with and learning their way about the city as the meeting of the National Council of Education, held in Wentworth Institute on Huntington Avenue, Boston, today, was attended by only 120 of the leading educators in the United States.

Exhibition's Appreciated
Appreciation of the work of the Boston committees in preparing for the convention and arranging the various exhibits for the benefit of the teachers is being heard on all sides. Exhibits of interest are being held at the Girls' Latin School, the Boston Trade School and at the Normal School. At the Girls' Latin School in the Fenway the "rural education exhibit" is in charge of John F. Sims of Wisconsin, president of the State Normal School and state director of the N. E. A. In the near vicinity many departmental meetings will be held next week. The vocational education exhibit which has been arranged by the Boston city schools is at the Boston Trade School on Parker Street, in back of the Wentworth Institute. The architectural exhibition which is at the Boston Normal School is national in scope and represents the work of school architects throughout

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PRESIDENT TO ACT IF COAL NOT MINED, CONFERENCE TOLD

Speedy Agreement Must Be Reached or Government Will Step In, Says Mr. Harding

WASHINGTON, July 1.—President Harding in convening the conference of bituminous and anthracite coal operators and United Mine Workers officials at the White House today to devise means of negotiating a settlement of the nation-wide coal strike advised both parties to arrive with measurable promptness at an understanding "for your mutual good and the country's common good."

The President, in addressing the gathering, which included about 30 operators, the same number, approximately, of United Mine Workers officials and district presidents, and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, declared the present was no time for the "militant note of the radical," and reminded the conference that "toleration, fairness, the spirit of give and take, and, finally, a sense of

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French Senate Votes Levant Troops Credits

Paris, July 1.—Only with great difficulty did the Government obtain credits of 100,000,000 francs for the troops in the Levant from the Senate. The Finance Commission recommended a reduction and one Senator asked for a complete suppression of the credits and their replacement by other credits of 30,000,000 francs, to be devoted to the evacuation of troops. This problem is giving great anxiety. Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, pointed out that the army had already been reduced by half and a further diminution was contemplated. M. Poincaré insisted that confidence should be given to the Government, and eventually obtained a vote.

IRISH RUFFIANISM REIGNS SUPREME

Vivid Picture of Terrorism Practiced by Insurgents Narrated by Farmer

LONDON, July 1.—The capture of the Four Courts in Dublin yesterday is a definite move in the direction of the restoration of the good name of Ireland throughout the world. The State forces have not only taken a strong position with inadequate artillery but they have shown consideration for the lives of the insurgents to an extent which has been almost quixotic. A correspondent who knows Dublin well describes the Four Courts as "an excellent example of the type of position always chosen as the point of resistance in town fighting." This building, with its deep cellars and walls, three feet thick, was surrounded by a ring of concealed positions, extending for miles into the city and occupied by snipers, who had the enormous advantage of carrying out their deadly work in civilian clothes, whereas their opponents were all in uniform, thus affording the easiest of marks. In any other country, men in plain clothes found armed under such circumstances would have incurred not only the extreme penalty for themselves, but also for those in whose neighborhood they were taken, but nothing has been heard of retaliation upon them.

Magnanimity Displayed
The Republicans themselves had no scruples of the kind and the claim of Roy O'Connor and his men to have themselves—when upon the point of surrender—freed a mine which has marred one of Dublin's finest buildings, besides causing unnecessary casualties, and destroying documents which are in many cases irreplaceable, stands out in contrast to the magnanimity of treatment accorded to them by Michael Collins and his troops.

Eamon de Valera is now declared by a Republican organ to have put himself at the head of the irregulars, who are still endeavoring by rifle and by bomb to make the constitutional government of Ireland by her own people impossible. This should render the task of ultimately dealing with him easier than was the case, so long as he continued to occupy the anomalous position of a constitutional leader in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

SOVIET THEORIES SEEN IN PRACTICE TO FAIL UTTERLY

Mr. Gibbons Describes Condition in Batum Resulting From Five Years of Bolshevik Rule

This is the sixth of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D., on the Greek position in Asia Minor. In this article Mr. Gibbons describes the conditions of inefficiency and waste that exist as a result of the Soviet regime in Batum, Adjara.

BATUM, Adjara, May 24 (Special Correspondence).—Before the war of 1877, Batum was a Turkish frontier fortress. After its acquisition by Russia it gradually became the port for the Caucasus and Armenia, and the terminus of the Transcaucasian railway. With the development of the Baku oil fields the prosperity of Batum increased rapidly, until its export trade in petroleum products amounted to over 1,500,000 tons a year, with an important trade in addition in manganese ore, licorice, silk cocoons and wool. In the first year of the World War it was the base for Russia's great military effort against Turkey. With the Petrograd revolution the business of the port collapsed. There was a revival of activity for a short time during the British occupation of the Caucasus. But the net result of five years of Soviet rule has been a gradual disintegration of the social and economic life of what was once one of the most flourishing ports of the Black Sea. A little manganese ore is still exported. Flour and other essential foodstuffs are imported. But gradually the steamship lines are suspending their regular services, and it is safe to predict that very soon, if there is not a radical change in the system of government, Batum will cease to be a seaport.

No Freight Worth Mentioning
There is no Russian line serving Batum. The British have abandoned regular sailings. The French service is reduced to one steamship a month. Slow Greek steamships come irregularly. The only services worth mentioning are the adoption of a set of resolutions following out this recommendation.

APPEAL MADE TO UNITED STATES TO TAKE ACTION IN NEAR EAST

Government Urged to Help Secure Justice for Oppressed Minorities in Anatolia

PHILADELPHIA, July 1 (Special).—Addressing a mass meeting attended by 3000 persons, representing 700 religious, educational and patriotic organizations, here last night, William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, one of the best informed Americans on matters pertaining to the Near East, strongly urged his hearers to appeal to the Government of the United States immediately to take steps to prevent further Kemalist outrages and to bring about the liberation from Turkish oppression of the downtrodden Greeks and Armenians. The re-

THOUSANDS OF WORKERS JOIN STRIKE AFFECTING RAILROADS OF NATION

From New England to the Pacific Mechanics and Helpers Answer Call of the Six Shop Crafts

SHOPMEN LAY DOWN THEIR TOOLS AS ZERO HOUR CROSSES COUNTRY

Administration Stands Behind Labor Board Action—Walkout Accomplished Without Untoward Events of Any Import

CHICAGO, July 1 (By The Associated Press).—Notwithstanding the efforts of the Federal Government acting through the United States Railroad Labor Board, to throttle a strike of the Nation's railway shop workers, thousands of shopmen answered the call of their union leaders and laid down their tools at 10 o'clock today.

In New England and New York the shopmen walked out generally on the Boston & Maine, New Haven, Bangor & Aroostook, New York Central and other roads. Gradually the walkout spread westward as the roundhouse clocks approached the zero hour—10 o'clock local time.

By noon defections were reported from every big road in the east, south and central west, including the New York Central lines, the Erie, Pennsylvania, Northwestern, Burlington, Chicago & Alton, Southern, Baltimore & Ohio, and other big trunk lines.

The strike call, sanctioning blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, machinists and carmen to stop work at 10 a. m., local time, today was issued Thursday night after a ballot by the 400,000 shop workers had shown, according to union officials a 96 per cent majority in favor of striking.

Not more than 350,000 mechanics and helpers were actually at work, however, according to latest government figures, although the unions' total membership was allowed to vote, many shopmen being temporarily laid off.

B. M. Jewell leader of the shop workers successfully avoided subpoena services during the night after the Railroad Labor Board issued a writ calling upon him to appear at the close of the conference. Efforts to locate him were fruitless until after midnight when he was found at a hotel where he had met with his chairman and considered hundreds of telegrams regarding the strike. He declined to comment on the situation.

Ben W. Hooper Places Blame
In his ultimatum Mr. Jewell told railroad executives that the only possible avenue to peace was for the railroads to ignore the decision of the Labor Board slashing \$60,000,000 from the wages of the shopmen today, and to restore rules governing overtime pay and working conditions along with an agreement to discontinue the system by which several roads farmed out work to contractors.

Blaming Mr. Jewell for the crisis, Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the Labor Board, who led the way to a peaceful settlement of the threatened strike of trainmen last October, said Mr. Jewell's belated appearance under the subpoena could not at such a late hour result in any reversal of the strike order in time to prevent a suspension of work.

PRESIDENT BACKS LABOR BOARD ACT

Administration Insists Edicts of Any Department Must Be Given Heed

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Administration will back the Railroad Labor Board no matter how those affected by its decisions may elect to act. This was made plain at the White House and was a reiteration of what the President has said before and doubtless intended to serve as a warning to railroad workers who contemplated a strike because of the Labor Board decisions reducing wages and eliminating overtime pay on Sundays and holidays, and also because of the action of the railroads in outside contracting, for the purpose, the railroad workers said, of evading the jurisdiction of the Railroad Labor Board.

As to that the Administration has nothing to say; but it does say that the government must be supreme, that the Labor Board is a duly constituted government agency and as such must be respected and protected. There is this difference between the railroad strike and the coal strike. While in both, public interest is menaced, the latter is a strike of one body of citizens against another.

The President has made it clear that it is the duty as well as the function of the Railroad Labor Board to deal with the question of wages and that it is a pronouncement of the government as much to be heeded as the decisions of any other part of the government. It is this question of the authority of the board which the Administration is emphasizing rather than the inconvenience that might result from the carrying out of the strike.

Track Men May Not Walk Out
Although eleven-hour efforts by the Railroad Labor Board to prevent a shopmen's strike apparently had failed, some hope of accomplishment toward forestalling strikes of other classes of railway workers was seen as a result of yesterday's conference.

Three of the ten unions' chiefs who were summoned before the board put in their appearances when the meeting convened. They were: E. F. Grable, president of the maintenance of way employees; E. H. Fitzgerald of the railway clerks and freight handlers, and D. W. Welt of the signalmen.

Timothy Healy, head of the officers and stationary engineers who refused to attend the meeting until served with a subpoena, issued at the same time the Jewell writ was ordered, said that 8000 of the 25,000 members of his organization were voting strike ballots returnable July 10.

Delay in strike order for maintenance of way employees, brought about by the Labor Board could avert a walkout by the trackmen. Mr. Grable, it was said, last night assumed the same role in the present situation that was played by W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, when a general rail strike threatened to tie up transportation last year.

With Mr. Hooper as the guiding genius and W. L. McMenimen, one of the three Labor members of the board, as the chairman's right-hand man, hope was expressed in railroad circles today that Mr. Grable could be persuaded against calling the trackmen out.

From the east came reports that the

walkout in Greater New York would be virtually 100 per cent. Other points reported the following number of shopmen ready to lay down their tools: Memphis 3000, Nashville 1200, Montgomery 300, New Orleans 2100, Louisville 5500, Paducah, Ky. 1000, Omaha 3000, Creston, Ia. 500, Des Moines 1400.

Special motorized details of police were assigned by Chief Plimorris for duty in districts situated near the Chicago railroad shops to prevent any possible disorders growing out of the strike. Police which received special attention included the Pullman shops. "I don't anticipate trouble," the chief said, "because I believe the unions realize the value of an orderly strike. The measures we have taken are only the usual preventative orders which are issued previous to all large walkouts. If there is no trouble the presence of police will not hurt anything. If there is trouble they will be on the spot for duty."

Peaceful Suspension Planned
In his communication to the Labor Board intimating his intention to ignore its summons to appear at the conference, and questioning the authority of the board to intervene and impose conditions on the shopmen, Mr. Jewell declared that union leaders were doing everything in their power for a peaceful and orderly suspension of work.

The following table, prepared from information supplied by the Federated Shop Crafts, indicates the number of men in each craft scheduled to go on strike.

International Association of Machinists	60,000
International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers	18,000
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers	11,000
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths	10,000
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	12,000
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America	160,000
Repairmen, not included in above	110,000
Apprentices	20,000

Strike 100 Per Cent Effective in Central Region, Road Admits

PITTSBURGH, July 1.—Practically all shopmen in the central region of the Pennsylvania system went on strike today, according to an official statement issued here by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The central region extends from a point west of Altoona, Pa., to Mansfield, O., north to Buffalo and south to the Ohio River. Union representatives said 3000 shopmen walked out at Pittsburg, Pa. First reports of the strike of railroad shopmen in the Pittsburgh district came from the Glenwood shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad where union leaders estimated 2500 men walked out. This number was "seriously questioned" by railroad officials who said there were not that many men now employed at Glenwood. There was no disorder.

The Pennsylvania system, central region, was affected at 11 a. m. daylight saving time when several hundred men left the Allegheny shops. A number of workmen remained, but union leaders said they would not report for work on Monday.

Rail Workers Attack Guards at Ivy City, Maryland, Shops

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Disorders in connection with the strike of union shopmen called for today occurred at the Washington Terminal's roundhouse at Ivy City, Md., near here. Early in the day when men said to be employees of the company drove from the vicinity of the roundhouse a detail of special guards sent there by the railroad to protect the property. The men are said to have mistaken the guards for strikebreakers. A hand-to-hand tussle broke out before the guards withdrew with no untoward results.

When police of the Washington City force, to whom the guards appealed for aid on leaving the roundhouse, reached the scene they found the cops and tampering equipment which the guards had taken there destroyed. Quiet had been restored then however, and the police expected no further disorders.

Unions Estimate Strikers in Southeastern Territory

ATLANTA, Ga., July 1.—Union estimates on the walkout of railroad shopmen in southeastern territory today were: Richmond 2500, Jacksonville 3000, Columbia, S. C., 800, Portsmouth, Va., 500, Raleigh, N. C., 350, Augusta, Ga., 1000, Roanoke, Va., 3500, Atlanta 2000, Lynchburg, Va., 300, Asheville, N. C., 140.

New York City Workers Strike and Upset Train Schedules

NEW YORK, July 1.—Approximately 14,000 union shopmen and roundhouse workers on the seven principal railroads entering New York City walked out today in compliance with the national strike order, company officials reported. "Union leaders" figures exceeded this total by several thousands. A majority of the 4000 shop crafts

and roundhouse men on the New York division of the Pennsylvania road walked out. Officials of this road asserted that a "considerable number" would remain at work.

In the Sunnyside, Long Island, yards of the company executives reported virtually every man had obeyed the strike call.

The unexpected walkout of 50 trainmen and inspectors at Grand Central Terminal today, in the midst of an unparalleled congestion of holiday traffic, caused station officials to post notices that "all trains will be subject to delay." The first of the men struck at 10 a. m., but no delays were experienced until two hours later. Officials announced they had replaced the strikers.

Five Hundred Shopmen Quit

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 1.—About 500 shopmen on the Berkshire Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad left their work at 10 o'clock this morning.

B. & M. Employees Quit

FITCHBURG, Mass., July 1.—Two hundred and eighty employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad including shop and engine house workers in this city and Ayer Junction, quit work at 10 o'clock today. About 200 employees, the majority of whom are members of the American Federation of Railroad Workers, remained at work and have deferred action on the strike until next Wednesday night.

Worcester Workers Walk Out

WORCESTER, Mass., July 1.—Two hundred and fifty-six shopmen employed on three railroads, the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, and New York, New Haven & Hartford, walked out at 10 o'clock this morning. There were no serious, heurts. Strikers met and voted to conduct an orderly strike.

Union Men Named Deputies

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., July 1.—Request for the appointment of a large number of special deputy sheriffs from among the ranks of the unions in the San Bernardino and Santa Fe shops was granted late last night by Sheriff W. A. Shaw.

Union officials told the sheriff they were preparing to prevent any demonstration that might result in destruction of railroad property. Under the recent decision of the Supreme Court the unions are held responsible for such damage, the union officials told the sheriff.

Ten Shopmen Leave Jobs

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 1.—Ten shopmen employed at the roundhouse of the Boston & Maine Railroad here, left their jobs promptly at 10 o'clock this morning. This is the total number of shopmen in the city.

Toledo Walk Out Quiet

TOLEDO, O., July 1.—Between 2000 and 3000 railroad shopmen quit their places in the 14 Toledo shops at 10 o'clock. There were no demonstrations.

Railroads Advise for Men

DETROIT, July 1.—Nineteen hundred shopmen employed by railroads entering Detroit went on strike this morning. Sixteen hundred of the number left their work at the Michigan Central shops. There was no disorder.

The Michigan Central today began to advertise for men to fill the places of the strikers. Railroad officials said they were hiring many new men.

Repair Men Obey Order

NEWPORT, R. I., July 1.—The car inspectors and repair men numbering less than a dozen men working here under the direct supervision of the Master Mechanic at Taunton, walked out this morning in compliance with orders from their strike headquarters. Only yard repairs are looked after here.

Main Bridge Blown Up

BELFAST, July 1 (By The Associated Press).—The big main line bridge, two miles south of Drogheda has been blown up, severing railway communication between Belfast and Dublin.

Practically Every Man Quit

PROVIDENCE, July 1.—Practically every man at work on the Providence division of the New Haven road affected by the shop crafts strike order quit work at 9 o'clock this morning (eastern standard time). Four hundred of the workers in three shifts are affected by the strike order on this division. It was the "first strike" men that quit, and it is expected that the others will do likewise. Officials of the company here said today that no curtailment in service is planned, and if the men stay out, the company plans to fill their places before any serious interruption of service occurs.

Shops Are Deserted

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 1.—One hundred and fifty men employed in the West Springfield shops of the Boston & Albany railroad walked out at 10 o'clock today. The shops have been operating with only about that number of employees since April 26. The employees of the Boston & Maine shops quit at 11 o'clock. Fifteen men employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad here also quit work at 10. There are no shops here, and those out are mostly car inspectors and roundhouse men.

Call Answered at Albany

ALBANY, N. Y., July 1.—Between 3000 and 4000 railroad shopmen and roundhouse employees in this city and immediate vicinity answered the strike call today.

More Than 1300 Men Leave

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 1.—Shopmen at the several shops of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in Connecticut left their work at 10 o'clock this morning. It is stated by

union officers that 700 men in the Cedar Hill and Spring Street shops are out in this city; 400 at the East Hartford shops; 165 at the Waterbury shops; and 25 at the South Norwalk shops. In no instance was there a demonstration. The men simply left, going to their homes.

10,000 Quit in New England; Roads' Heads Say "A Holiday"

A walkout of at least 10,000 union shopmen of the three larger New England railroads appeared to be general at noon today. While the union leaders maintain that the strike is 100 per cent railroad officials say that it is but a "week-end" vacation and predict that a large part of the men will return to their benches on Wednesday. Reports come from various sections that many of the men laid down their tools reluctantly.

The craftsman who quit their shops at about 10:30 a. m., include car inspectors, mechanics, locomotive repairmen, and signal maintenance men. In some instances maintenance of way men left their posts, but through a mistake in orders it was explained. There was no disorder.

Reports received here up to noon indicated that about 5000 Boston & Maine shopmen went out, including 1700 at Billerica, 800 at Concord, N. H., and 500 at North Adams. New Haven officials estimated that 2500 men employed on the system's eastern lines left work. Reports reaching the local offices of the Boston & Albany road indicate that the walkout was fairly general at the West Springfield shops. About 75 maintenance of way men were among those who left work at the Allston yards.

One hundred Maine Central shopmen and 500 employed by the Bangor & Aroostook left their work at Bangor, Me. The Central Vermont lost the services of 450 men at St. Albans, Vt. The New Haven and Boston & Maine systems advertised for mechanics.

Buffalo Workers Join Strike

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 1.—Between 7000 and 8000 men employed in car shops and roundhouses in and around Buffalo quit work today in response to the shopmen's strike order. It was claimed by union leaders.

At the Erie railroad shops between 700 and 800 men marched out. The New York Central shops operated under lease to William J. Connors were closed today and will not reopen until Wednesday it was announced. A strike was declared there on June 13.

Pennsylvania Replaces Men

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Reports to the Pennsylvania Railroad were to the effect that a large number of men obeyed the strike order at the Jersey City and Meadows shops in New Jersey and at the Sunnyside shop on Long Island.

In Philadelphia, the company announced, only a few men, mostly car cleaners, quit and their places were filled.

Nearly 1700 Shopmen Out

BILLERICA, Mass., July 1.—Nearly 1700 shopmen employed by the Boston & Maine railroad at its car shops here, walked out at 10 o'clock today, railroad time. The men boarded electric cars for their homes in Lowell in stead of riding on the special train afforded by the railroad for their transportation.

Walkout at Valley Falls

VALLEY FALLS, R. I., July 1.—The 25 men employed at the repair shops of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad here walked out today.

Six Hundred at Bangor Quit

BANGOR, Me., July 1.—One hundred men employed in the shops of the Maine Central here, and 500 employees of the Bangor & Aroostook walked out at 10 o'clock today.

St. Albans Workers Walk Out

ST. ALBANS, Vt., July 1.—Over 450 men employed in the shops of the Central Vermont Railroad here walked out this morning in compliance with union orders to strike. There were no disorders. Rail officials declare there will be no serious delay in the running of trains on schedule.

Men March From Work

PORTLAND, Me., July 1.—Practically all of the mechanics employed at the Portland shops of the Maine Central Railroad here struck shortly before noon today. The men, including blacksmiths, boiler-makers, machinists and car men and numbering about 300, marched uptown to the union headquarters in Pythian Temple, where a mass meeting was held.

Strike Order Obeyed

CONCORD, N. H., July 1.—Between 700 and 800 employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad shops here dropped their tools at 10 a. m. today and walked out, in obedience to the national strike order. There was no disturbance of any kind. Only clerks employed in the offices and gate keepers remained at work in or about the shops.

Walk Out at Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 1.—Approximately 1000 men walked out at the shops here of the Georgia, Charleston & Western Carolina, the Southern & Georgia, and Florida Railroad, union leaders stated.

All Out at Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 1.—Union leaders estimated that 7000 shopmen walked out here at 10 o'clock and declared the strike locally was "100 per cent effective."

POLISH COTTON IMPORTS

The Polish textile mills of Poland during the second six months of 1921 imported 21,590 metric tons of cotton, compared with 18,515 tons the previous six months. Wool imports, however, fell off, 4100 tons having been imported during the last half of the year, compared with 6537 tons in the first half.

PRESIDENT TO ACT IF COAL NOT MINED, CONFERENCE TOLD

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the larger obligations to the public, are essential to successful conferences.

Admonished to Read Agreement
Coupled with his appeal and admonition the President uttered what was regarded as a warning when he said that if the operators and miners could not "settle this matter in a frank recognition of the mutuality of your interests then the larger public interests must be asserted in the name of the people where the common good is the first and highest concern."

You are admonished to arrive at such understanding with measurable promptness among yourselves," the President declared. "If the adjustment cannot be reached by you alone, government aid will be available at your joint call. We wish you who best know the way to solution to reach it among yourselves in a manner to command the sanction of American public opinion. Failing in that, the servants of the American people will be called to the task in the name of American safety and for the greatest good of all the people."

Tells of Critical Plight

This warning note from the President, after he had described the critical plight of the Nation through a continuation of the present suspension of work, which today entered the fourth month, was accentuated by the statement of Attorney-General Daugherty, who, after conferring with the President just prior to the convening of the conference, said he would not sit in the meeting as the Department of Justice would not interest itself in the matter "for the present."

Another pointed statement in the President's address was: "Labor has the right, Capital has the right, and above all else, the American public has the right to be freed from these recurring anxieties (strikes), no matter what the causes are, that freedom must be established."

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The President's address in full follows: Gentlemen of the coal industry:

I asked you to meet me here this morning with the thought that in bringing you together I might be serving both the mine workers and the mine owners. I have no doubt that at the same time serve the great American public to which both you and I are obligated. I hold no special authority to bring you together, but I do have the right to invite your immediate attention to a situation which deeply concerns the country, the solution of which will collectively owe to the American people.

You who are here today represent a large sponsorship for America's supply of coal. Since this country has afforded you the opportunity of development on your part, both as workers and operators, you have created, in turn, an obligation to serve. Conflicting views as to your policies and your obligations to one another in no wise modify your obligations to that public which made possible your industrial existence.

Avoids Points in Dispute

Because of existing agreements relating to wage scales and working conditions a large percentage of the mining activities of the country have been suspended three months of a day. It is not for me to touch upon the merits of your opposing positions. I have not called you as a partisan of the mine workers or the employer. I do not mean to discuss a single point of controverted questions. The main point is to bring you together, and in that contact of men to men, mindful of the obligations of rightness, duty, and useful and abiding relationship, to have you frankly and fairly consider your problems in their relation to the welfare of our common country. It is pretty generally recognized that there are fundamental difficulties in present-day coal production, the solution of which is not to be found in an adjustment in freedom and earnest conference. The excess development of a producing capacity, in both tonnage available, and miners to work it has presented one situation demanding solution, or there will be inevitable loss of property interests and a train of

Appeal to Common Sense

I have said that the fundamental problems probably cannot be solved in a hurried conference. But this conference might well advise the agency for affecting a solution. This is the purpose of calling you together, the beginning of solution. Meanwhile, operations ought to be resumed. With diminishing fuel supplies, with menacing shortages as we turn to winter's approach, with unemployment visiting its hardship upon idle mine workers, and with vast ownership without return on investment, it would seem to be the simplest common sense to find acceptable ground on which to resume activities, with commitment to accept the righteous adjustments, which may well be expedited in common consent.

This is no time for the militant note of the radical, who would prefer to destroy our social system, no time for the extremist, who thinks the period

WAGE CUTS OF \$135,000,000 BECAME EFFECTIVE TODAY

Railroad Employees Not so Hard Hit as When Labor Board Slashed \$350,000,000 From Pay Last Year

CHICAGO, July 1 (By The Associated Press).—Wage slashes totaling \$135,000,000 annually go into effect on the railroads of the country today. There are approximately 1,425,000 railway workers in the service at present, but probably not more than 1,000,000 of these will feel the cut in their pay envelopes.

Three decisions of the United States Railroad Labor Board during the last month and a half form the basis for the wage reduction. The first was a 10 per cent cut in the rates paid to the engineers, conductors and trainmen were not included in the reductions and no decision has yet been issued for one other group, the telegraphers, and the train dispatchers felt no reduction whatever.

The railway employees were not hit as hard this year as when the board cut the wages of all workers last year a total of \$350,000,000. The cuts ranged from 1 to 9 cents an hour for various classes of workers, while certain groups of semiofficial and supervisory employees escaped the pruning knife entirely.

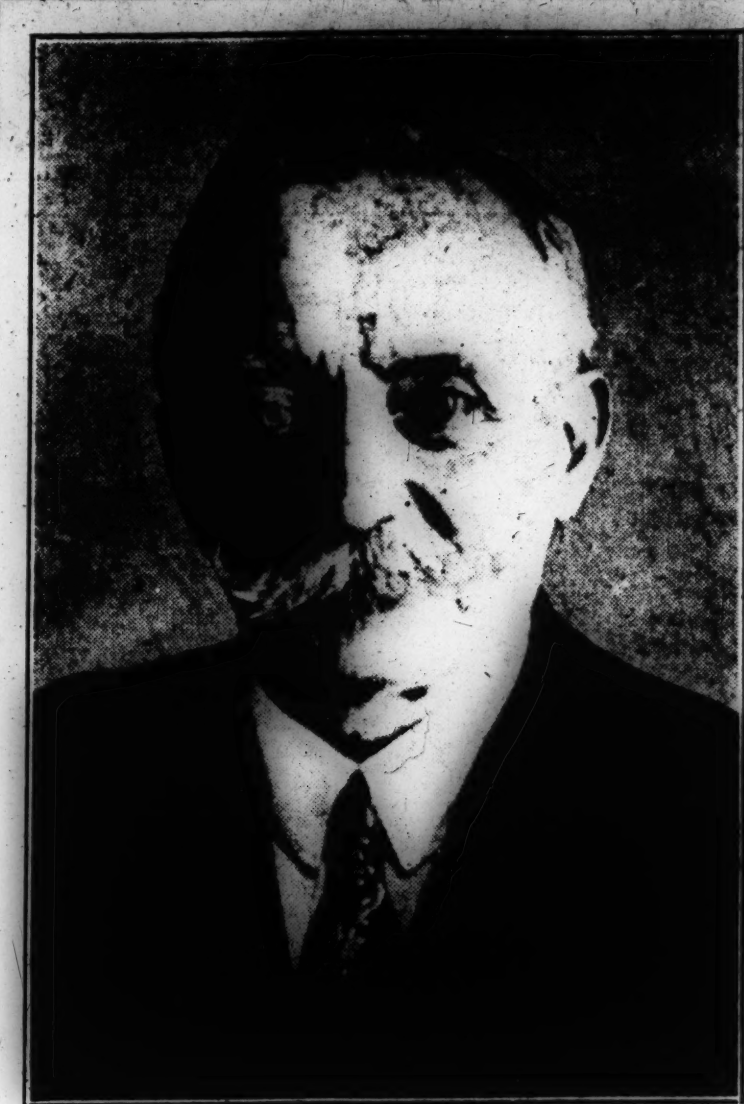
Employees Affected

The following table gives the approximate number of railway employees in the group classifications, present figures being compared with those under the federal railroad administration, when the number of workers reached the highest point in history.

	1918	1922
Yardmasters & assistants	7,000	3,500
Shop mechanics	7,000	3,500
Train dispatchers	5,500	5,500
Engineers and firemen	135,850	120,150
Conductors and trainmen	189,900	170,400
Maintenance of way employees	583,500	383,200
Clerks	218,500	211,250
Other station forces	127,500	85,350
Shop mechanics	314,500	220,350
Mechanics helpers	141,250	122,450
Telegraphers	77,500	75,000
Signal dept. employees	15,000	12,000
Stationary engineers and firemen	8,000	8,000
Marine employees	850	800
Total	1,827,980	1,125,150

Average Hourly Wage

	Dec.	Jan.	May	July
1917	1920	1921	1922	
Engineers	50.7	72.3	85.3	77.3
Conductors	37.7	68.0	81.0	73.0
Trainmen	19.3	37.7	46.3	37.7
Clerks	34.5	54.5	67.5	55.5
Common laborers	27.3	43.6	52.1	43.6
Signalmen	32.8	64.3	77.3	69.3
Stationary firemen & oilers	21.8	45.6	59.6	51.6



Luigi Facta

Italian Premier Whose Cabinet Has Been Taken Out of a Precarious Position Through the Extreme Right Rallying to His Side in Response to His Appeal

Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

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FARM BUREAUX ASK FOR TARIFF REFORM

Nonpartisan Commission Indorsed—Ford Muscle Shoals Project Also Is Approved

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 1—Indorsement of a non-partisan tariff commission, reaffirmation of its position urging that Muscle Shoals be turned over to Henry Ford for development, authorization of the formation of a women's department and general approval of progress made by the various co-operative marketing agencies set up through the initiative of the bureau, were the outstanding features of the executive committee meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which has just closed here.

The bureau urges appointment of a non-partisan tariff commission which shall devise a "tariff based on production and conversion costs."

The Muscle Shoals issue was presented by Col. J. W. Worthington of Alabama, after which a resolution was passed in favor of turning over the project to Mr. Ford. The following dispatch was sent to Mr. Ford:

"The American Farm Bureau Federation, by expression of its executive committee, remains your confident and steadfast supporter for Muscle Shoals project."

Not Money-Making Proposal
"Mr. Ford is not interested in this proposition primarily to make money," Colonel Worthington told the executive committee. "He does not need Muscle Shoals to make money. He can make all the money he wants at Detroit."

"He is, however, interested in making this gigantic development, to demonstrate what can be accomplished in a big way in improvement of a river for navigation, hydro-electric power, flood prevention and the regulation of the fluctuation flow by storage reservoirs. This will produce cheaper electric power."

"Likewise, it will serve to provide the farmer with fertilizer at a greatly reduced price."

The Grain Growers Company, formed last year through the efforts of a committee of 17 appointed by J. R. Howard, president of the federation, has not been making the progress expected. "We are rather disappointed with the results of this co-operative marketing project," the report said.

Reports Are Presented
A report made jointly by representatives of middle western states concerning both the bureau and the grain company was submitted to the executive committee, along with similar reports made by the milk producers and the live stock and fruit marketing agencies.

The Grain Growers report was signed by the president of the growers' company, C. H. Gustafson. It showed liabilities of about \$377,000, with cash and reserve fund assets of about \$35,000. Then there was shown to be about \$90,000 in 10 membership notes and post dated checks on the books of the company, and \$24,000 in notes said to be out for collection.

This report led to the request that the Grain Growers cut their overhead to less than \$20,000 a year and that they change their by-laws so that no officer or director can be put on the salary list. If these provisions are agreed upon a loan of \$10,000 to the grain company will be urged to keep things going.

Tenth Anniversary of Farm Bureau Movement Is Observed

DE KALB, Ill., July 1 (Special)—The scope of work of the county farm bureau, together with its growth the last 10 years, was outlined in an address yesterday by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, to some 20,000 farmers here, gathered to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the farm bureau movement.

The affair was said to be the "greatest gathering of farmers ever gathered together in the United States." It was held under auspices of county bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association, with the American Farm Bureau Federation co-operating.

Mr. Howard stated that the bureau movement is yet in its infancy. He pointed out that 600,000 boys and girls, doing club work under farm bureau direction, would carry on the ideas and ideals for which it stands.

"Local leadership is everywhere needed," Mr. Howard declared. "The farm bureau has no more important work than to develop this latent leadership. Community service is the last and the ideal of the farm bureau. It can be achieved only with the full co-operation of the entire community."

BOY SCOUT PARTY WILL MAKE LEISURELY NINE-WEEK CRUISE

Leaves New York on Vessel Built for Submarine Chaser and Will Head for Northern Quebec

NEW YORK, July 1—A party of 30 Boy Scouts left New York today to go on nine weeks on a 1500-mile trip expected to be almost unique in all scout camping experience. Commander Ernest L. Paugh, in charge of the party, was able to obtain the Naomi, formerly a submarine chaser and built for the United States Government at a cost of \$80,000, to carry the young folks into the north of the Province of Quebec, Canada.

The route will take the young sailors up the Hudson as far as Troy, N. Y., thence through the barge canal to Lake Champlain and into the St. Lawrence. After a visit at Montreal the Naomi will go down the St. Lawrence to Quebec, where also a stop will be made. From Quebec, the route will lead to the Saguenay River, which will be navigated as far as Chicoutimi. The vessel will pass between the twin giant sentinels, Cape Trinity and Cape Eternity.

The return will be made over the

"The county bureau is a business organization. Its affairs are of a nature that must have regular and intelligent attention. It is the last thing that can succeed with slipshod methods of administration. Too much stress cannot be placed on the importance of a definite program of work, thoroughly adapted to meet community needs."

The impelling forces behind the farm bureau movement, Mr. Howard added, are educational, social, spiritual and economic. New facts continually brought to light by investigation are made available immediately for common good through the county bureau. Bulletins and literature on farm development are followed by practical demonstrations, he said.

MEXICANS SEIZE NEW FUEL PLANT

Rebel General Said to Be Demanding Big Ransom

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 1—The State Department has been informed by George T. Summerlin, American chargé d'affaires in Mexico City, that he had received an informal note from Mr. Pani, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, transmitting a message from the War Department issuing urgent orders to Gen. Guadalupe Sanchez to proceed to suppress the rebel General Gorazave.

Two dispatches were received yesterday from George P. Shaw, United States consul at Tampico, the first one stating that approximately 400 federal troops had been moved into the Aguade district, where the Cortez Company was located, and he added that they would probably be able to handle the situation.

Last evening another dispatch was received from Mr. Shaw announcing that the Penn-Mexican Fuel Company, an American concern, situated about 30 miles due west of Tuxpam, had been seized by the rebel General Larraga at Palo Blanco and a demand made for the payment of 10,000 pesos today.

It is pointed out that while rebels and bandits have undoubtedly been active in parts of Mexico where there are American interests, the Government has acted in each case as promptly as could be expected and that no injury has been inflicted on any American, no property has been destroyed, and so far as the State Department is informed, no money has been paid for ransom.

VETERANS ASK 36 BUREAU CHANGES

Reorganization of Federal Board Urged at Annual Convention

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 1 (Special)—The result of the second annual conference of the Disabled Veterans of the World War which closes its sessions here today is the adoption of 36 resolutions, aimed principally at complete reorganization of the work of the United States Veterans' Bureau.

Some of the resolutions severely criticize the work of the board, while others merely urge changes in methods of operation.

Col. Charles R. Forbes, director of the bureau, announced that the work of the board is improving steadily and that \$400,000 will be expended this year in establishing an employment agency which would provide a job for every rehabilitated veteran of the World War.

Other resolutions demanded abandonment of a proposed hospital at Camp Sherman, O., and preference for rehabilitated veterans in the working force of the United States Veterans' Bureau.

Other resolutions condemned the cantonment schools for inefficiency, scored the militaristic spirit which it is alleged dominates everything done for the veterans, and declared the rehabilitation of veterans of small value unless they were enabled to find work after it. Despite the demands of the entire organization, Judge Robert S. Marx refused to be a candidate for reelection as national commander. The organization went on record as opposed to the use of abandoned army cantonments for vocational training schools and demanded retired pay for emergency officers of the war, incapacitated while in action.

PRESIDENT SIGNS ARMY BILL
WASHINGTON, July 1—The Army Appropriation Bill, carrying approximately \$271,000,000 and providing for an enlisted personnel of 125,000 and 12,000 officers, was signed by President Harding yesterday, the last day of the fiscal year.

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL IS SENT TO SENATE

Judiciary Committee, After Long Delay, Votes 8-6 to Report Out Dyer Measure

WASHINGTON, July 1—The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, providing for imposition of penalties by the Federal Government for mob action, was reported favorably, with amendments, yesterday, by the Senate Judiciary Committee, by a vote of 8 to 6.

Eight Republicans, Senators Knute Nelson, Minnesota; William P. Dillingham, Vermont; Frank B. Brandegee, Connecticut; Albert B. Cummins, Iowa; LeBaron B. Colt, Rhode Island; Thomas Sterling, South Dakota; Richard Ernst, Kentucky; and Samuel M. Shortridge, California, voted in favor of the bill. One Republican, Senator William E. Borah, Idaho, and five Democrats, Charles A. Culberson, Texas; Lee S. Overman, North Carolina; James A. Reed, Missouri; John K. Shields, Tennessee; and Thomas J. Walsh, Montana, were recorded in opposition.

Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona, and George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, did not vote. The vote ended a long committee fight over the bill, which was passed last January by the House and which has been urged by Negro and other organizations. Opponents of the measure have declared it an unconstitutional interference with state rights.

Few Changes Are Made

Comparatively few changes were made in the original House bill, and these were said to be designed to meet constitutional objections. A subcommittee of the Senate committee recently recommended defeat of the bill on the ground that it violated the Constitution. Some Senators voting today for a favorable report were said to hold doubts regarding its constitutionality, but thought the bill should be enacted and put up to the Supreme Court.

The bill declares that "if states fail, neglect, or refuse to maintain protection of human beings they shall be deemed to have denied the constitutional guarantees and the federal authorities will have power to act by indictment of state officials or members of a mob and trial in the federal courts. The measure requires 'reasonable' efforts by state officers to maintain order and protect prisoners and their failure would subject them to imprisonment for five years and a fine of \$5,000. Members of mobs in which a prisoner is slain would be subject to conviction and conspiracy, with imprisonment for five years to the life provided. Counties in which fatal mob disorders occur would be liable to the family of the victim under a forfeit of \$10,000.

Failure Must Be Charged

Amendments adopted by the Senate Committee require that failure of the state officers to protect mob victims must be charged; that the federal indictment and proven to the satisfaction of the Federal Trial Court; that the bill has had an unusually difficult course in the Senate Committee after a stormy origin in the House. After lying in the Judiciary Committee without action for several months Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, Republican leader, and other Republicans, started a movement for disposition by the committee which culminated in the favorable vote. Republican leaders were doubtful, however, if Senate consideration could be secured at this session.

SOVIETS BEING SUED FOR SEIZURE OF FURS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30—Suit against the Soviet Government of Russia for \$127,135 damages incurred when Bolshevik troops confiscated a shipment of furs at Yakutsk, near Moscow, has been commenced by M. Wulfsberg, furrier of New York. This became known when a warrant signed by Justice Joseph Morschauser of the Supreme Court directing the sheriff of Broome County to attach in the Endicott-Johnson factories near Binghamton, N. Y., several thousand pairs of shoes said to be in process of manufacture for the Soviets, was returned because no goods were being manufactured there for the Russian Government.

Edward M. Borchard, professor of international law at Yale University, is attorney for the fur company, which holds a receipt signed by Soviet officials. The Department of State has been notified of the confiscation and court action.

GAS PLANT PRICE \$9,000,000
NEW YORK, July 1—The price to be paid by the Consolidated Gas Company for the Mutual Gas Company's property, franchises, etc., is approximately \$9,000,000. The Consolidated owns 55 per cent of the outstanding Mutual stock.



Impressions of Immigrants as Seen by W. T. Benda. Ten Vessels From European Ports With Types Like These Are Anchored Outside New York. Most of Their 8000 Passengers Will Seek to Make Their Homes in the United States

WOMEN ON BENCH IS DESIRE OF FEDERATION OF CLUBS

Motion-Picture Industry Called Upon to Adopt Stringent Censorship Program

CHAUTAUQUE, N. Y., July 1 (Special)—The most violent discussion of the whole convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, occurred during the last hour of the last general session when the resolution regarding the general federation's attitude toward the Motion Picture Producers and Exhibitors Association program as outlined by Will H. Hays came up for action. Mrs. William R. Alvord, president of the Michigan State Federation offered the following amendment to the resolution:

"Resolved, however, that we earnestly request Mr. Hays to exert his power over the producers of films to forbid them to rent or exhibit films which are designed to or actually do reflect adversely upon the ministers or faith of any religion and all films containing anti-prohibition and anti-blue law propaganda which advocates the commercialization of the American Sabbath in the final interests of the motion picture industry, that we ask him to prohibit all films which contain gambling propaganda or which advocate the election or defeat of political candidates, furthermore that we ask him to prohibit the release of some of the worst of the immoral films now in existence, especially those produced since March 5, 1921 when the National Association of Motion Picture producers agreeing upon 14 standards, solemnly declared that every member refusing to carry out these standards should be subject to expulsion and suffer penalties as the association might fix."

A heated debate followed. Finally a standing vote was taken and the amendment to the resolution was passed, 159 favoring while 158 voted to pass the unamended resolution. This could hardly be called a representative vote, however, as many delegates already had checked out.

A significant resolution received its first and second hearing in this last session and was passed. It is as follows:

"Whereas, in the enfranchisement of women the United States gave expression of its desire to give them their deserved place in the duties of government and in the administration of its affairs, it now becomes necessary that they should share in and be selected for legislative, executive and judicial office, and whereas in the administration of public affairs there are positions in different branches of government service including the judiciary to be filled by appointment and there are women well qualified by education and experience to fill such positions, therefore be it resolved that the delegates assembled in 1922 convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs respectfully urge leaders of the present Administration to appoint qualified women to any position on the same basis that

the former committee on motion pictures has been made a division with Mrs. Woodallen Chapman as chairman.

Assisting Mrs. Edward Franklin White is Mrs. Imogen B. Oakley of Philadelphia as chairman of civil service. The full executive board now includes: Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Minneapolis, president; Mrs. W. J. Jennings, Jacksonville, first vice-president; Mrs. Wallace Perham, Montana, second vice-president; Mrs. Mary E. Hayes, Georgia, recording secretary; Mrs. Florence C. Floore, Texas, treasurer; Mrs. John D. Sherman, Chicago; Miss Florence Dibert, Pennsylvania; Mrs. George Minot Baker, Massachusetts; Mrs. Gilbert Davis as vice-chairman of finance; Mrs. Robert K. Burdett of California and Mrs. Burritt Hamilton of Michigan also are on the finance committee. On the war service committee are Mrs. Sharp of Texas, Mrs.

Committee Heads Re-named
Mrs. H. I. Godfrey of Minneapolis, Minn., was appointed corresponding secretary.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Austin, Tex., is again the chairman of the department of American citizenship, while Mrs. John D. Sherman of Chicago succeeds herself as chairman of the department of applied education. Mrs. Edward Franklin White, Assistant Attorney-General of the State of Indiana, was elected chairman of the department of legislation. She will have a vice-chairman in Miss Lida Hafford, director of the new national headquarters at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Leslie Stringfellow Read will again occupy the chair in the department of press and publicity with Mrs. Cyrus Mason of Omaha. Mrs. Frederick W. Weithe of Des Moines and Miss Elizabeth Toombs, associate editor of "Good Housekeeping" of New York City, assisting her as vice-chairman. Mrs. Rose V. S. Berry of Berkeley, Cal., is chairman of the department of fine arts, and Mrs. Elmer Blair of New York heads the department of public welfare. Under this last named department, Mrs. Ira Couch Wood of Chicago continues as division chairman of child welfare. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller remains division chairman of health, while Mrs. Frank Ellis Humphreys is division chairman of the social welfare. Miss Neilson of North Dakota is chairman of education. Mrs. Maggie W. Barry of Texas is chairman of home economics. The committees on illiteracy and rural literacy and rural education turned in such reports that a division was created with Cora Wilson Stewart of Kentucky as chairman of illiteracy and Josephine Corliss Preston as chairman of rural education.

Community Service Division
Mrs. Marx Oberndorfer, whose outstanding work as chairman of music was greatly appreciated, is again chairman of that division. Mrs. George W. Plummer of Chicago was made chairman of a division of community service. Mrs. Alonzo Richardson of Atlanta is again chairman of citizenship division. Mrs. Pearson of Oklahoma is chairman of Americanization division. Mrs. Whitely of Iowa is chairman of division of conservation, while

FOG HALTS RACING IMMIGRANT SHIPS

Ten Vessels With More Than 8000 Passengers, Anchored Off City Quarantine

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 1—Ten steamships, carrying more than 8000 passengers, the majority of whom are seeking entry to the United States as a part of the first month's percentage of the annual 3 per cent quota, were anchored in Quarantine early today. A dense fog, which had not lifted at 11 a. m., halted the "race" to land the eligible aliens on America's shores. It seemed quite possible that the ships would not reach Ellis Island until tomorrow.

Today, the first month of the new fiscal year of the immigration service, is the date on which all of the lines endeavor to have in port a majority of their monthly immigration traffic. The law provides that 30 per cent of the annual quota can be landed in a month, and where competition is keen speed is an asset.

Fog Is Heavy

Up to yesterday the ships were in no particular hurry for the reason that if they had crept in beyond the much discussed three-mile limit before the official ship clock struck eight bells, they would have been under the old year for which many of the admissible quotas were exhausted. To help the ship captains out the fog prevailed yesterday 100 or so miles off the coast, and the only indication of the "slow" race which was on was the wireless calls for position and now and then the bellow of a whistle through the mist.

At midnight, however, restrictions were off, and then it was desirable to the first through the entrance channel, for it often happens that the first ship in line gets first attention from the Quarantine and Immigration officers when day breaks. The heavy fog, however, altered the program.

At Ellis Island it was announced that the 20 per cent monthly quota would be strictly enforced. Examination of immigrants will proceed up to the point where the number of admissions equal the allowance and there the inspectors will stop. Those remaining, if any, will have to go back to the country whence they came.

Fines to be Levied

The steamship lines which carried them will not only have to provide the return passage and pay the expense of detention at Ellis Island, but they will also be subject to a fine of \$200 for each excess immigrant. Officials of the steamship lines say, however, that they have no fear of an excess. Since May 1 registering agents have been at work all over Europe, and it is known to an adult or a child just how many have embarked. The agents have also said that they were taking the chance of a possible mistake in count, and that the number of passengers has been held well below the actual number admissible.

MRS. S. D. GRAFF ELECTED
COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 1—Mrs. Sheldon D. Graff of Boston was re-elected to serve as national president of the Alpha Chi Omega Fraternity at the final session of its convention here.

LONDON MONEY RATES
LONDON, July 1—Money was 1½ per cent here today. Discount rates—Short bills 2½ per cent; three months' bills 2½ to 2¾ per cent.

Arthur Proal of New Jersey and Mrs. C. E. Ruel of Indiana. The official organ of the general federation, the General Federation News, 325 Washington Avenue, Fayetteville, Ark., is edited by Mrs. Leslie Stringfellow Read.

R. H. White Co.

BOSTON

Mail Orders Filled, Boston 8 Telephone Orders Filled, Beach 3100

Trunks and Bags

at Reduced and Special Prices

The best known dependable luggage will be included in this clearance sale. Substantial savings in every trunk in this sale. The price at which each trunk has been selling and the reduced price may be seen on the price tag of every piece of luggage listed here.

Wardrobe Trunks Reduced

One 1st Royal wardrobe trunk, full size. Double security locking device. Open top style. Has the best arrangement for hanging garments that we know of. Safe and solid. 10 drawers, 5 drawers, including hat box, shoe pockets, laundry bag.

Size 41x22x21, Regular Size, Reduced to \$35.00

Mendel-Drucker Trunks

One lot of the well-known Mendel-Drucker trunks. Full size wardrobe trunks; the trunk with the steel dustproof sides.

Reduced to \$37.50

Myring Wardrobe Trunks

One lot extra size Myring wardrobe trunks. Round edge, open top; an aristoest among trunks. This trunk has special ironing board and iron holder.

Reduced to \$62.50

Dress and Steamer Trunks

Several lots of fibre trunks—some cloth, some paper lined. All of guaranteed construction; reduced 1-3 to 1-4.

Canvas Covered Trunks

Special canvas covered trunks with hardware and hat and shoe compartments.

For \$10.00

Fibre Trunks

A full size, round edge fibre trunk, two trays, two strengthening center bands; 10 drawers, 5 drawers, including hat box, shoe pockets, laundry bag.

36-inch size, \$16.50

A special fibre trunk for vacation, camping or to take along in the auto—this steel sided solid proved extra strong.

31x18 1/2x13 for \$10.00

Hand Luggage

Many fine grade traveling bags and suit cases in different styles and sizes at reduced prices. Some imported goods among them.

Traveling Bags Reduced

A good cowhide traveling bag with leather covered frame, leather lining, sewed seams, inside pockets, etc.

16, 17, 18-inch size, \$7.50

Many traveling bags reduced to \$12.75, \$14.75, \$17.75

Hat Boxes

Women's hat boxes, black enamel, dark glass lining, 18 inches wide, 12 inches deep, two hat compartments, edges well reinforced, round or square shape.

For \$6.75

SOVIET THEORIES SEEN IN PRACTICE TO FAIL UTTERLY

(Continued from Page 1)

Being afforded by two Italian lines (one of them formerly Austro-Hungarian) which send a steamship here twice a month. But the Italians are losing money heavily. The passenger list decreases with each sailing. There are no freights worth mentioning. Freighters thus put into the port find themselves compelled to remain day after day—with heavy demurrage charges accruing—until the profits from the cargoes they carry are mostly eaten up. "The truth of the matter is," a shipping agent told me, "that the mismanagement here makes it impossible for a shipper to get a profit out of trading with Batum. Each month it becomes worse. Soon bringing a vessel into Batum will mean a sure loss. For political reasons the Italian companies are standing the gaff, always hoping for a change of government which will bring them a shipper to recuperate. But they cannot hold out much longer."

The reasons for this are graft, laziness, suspicion, and incompetence—the four results of the attempt to run a country on the basis of Communism. Shippers are held up at every turn by the swarm of officials to bribe and by the enormous charges of the labor unions, officials, and longshoremen who work only a few hours a day, and do not care how much delay they cause in starting unloading or how long they take to get the cargo off. The police take an inordinate amount of time in examining passengers and cargo, treating every passenger and mercantile firm as well as each other with suspicion. The moment a steamship arrives it is overrun with spies, many of whom are spying on each other. And those appointed to represent the Government are either very young or very ignorant, and there is continual conflict of authority.

Quarantine and Police

When my steamship arrived from Trebizond we had to wait a couple of hours in the outer harbor for, rather, at sea—until the quarantine arrived in the person of a young woman doctor who could not possibly have been out of the medical school more than a year or two. She started with the third-class and worked up to the first-class in a leisurely fashion, and did no more than look at the people and count them. It was 10 o'clock before we entered the harbor, and it took another hour to dock. Then we waited for the police, who arrived at noon—two boys with bearded faces, who went over each passport, asked numerous questions, and checked up each other's answers. They could not speak English, French, or German, and we had to make ourselves understood through the Italian steward, whose Russian was limited to a few phrases. Everything they put down about us was wrong, even our names, and the numbers on our passports. Some control at a former place had written 572 on my passport in lead pencil, and they were putting that down as the number when I stopped them, and showed the right number to be up in the hundreds of thousands.

Then it was the vessel control, and we had to stop for that. After lunch we waited until the passports had been to the central police station. They were brought back about half-past two, and the debarking of passengers began. It was 4 o'clock before the steamship was cleared. Since morning a host of fishermen were lounging on the quay, waiting to start work. They were given permission to begin unloading just in time enough to qualify for their day's pay, when the whistle blew. The day's work was over. I understand that this is the usual thing. Not only is the company which owns the vessel stuck for the day's wages of about three times as many men as were needed, without any of them doing any work, but a whole day is lost at an expense to the company that far more than eats up the profit of having come to Batum. Once the freight is on the dock comes the turn of the luckless consignees, who end by saying that they will be ruined entirely if they receive another consignment.

Host of Hungry Soldiers

As for the passengers, they pass down the gangplank after having their papers inspected by a boy of 18, past a Soviet sentinel of 17, and are set upon by a host of hungry soldiers, each of whom will carry only one of your packages. Three or four attach themselves to each trunk. You are out several million rubles for each piece of baggage before you get it through the customs, after a search that means unpacking entirely, and every paper scrutinized by mere children who cannot read what they examine. Soldiers of shoes are cracked, and coat collars rumpled, by a sound of paper. Women must take down their hair. And there is no distinction of persons, because we are at last in a real democracy where all are honestly equal before the majesty of the law. Once rid of the steamship, those who persist in the folly of traveling must once more prepare for themselves before the town police if they want to stay in Batum over night, or before the railway police if they want permission to buy a ticket to Tiflis. Same delays and same questions—and you don't know whether you will be thanked and facilitated, or arrested, if you offer a bribe.

A youthful representative of the Moscow Soviet, a Hungarian former petty officer of the Hamburg-Amerikan Line, still wearing the cap bearing the insignia of his former employment, who was trained in Budapest by Bela Kun, cannot read our Russian recommendations and papers, although he looks at them nervously, and you must explain yourself in German. His Russian is exceedingly inadequate. He tells you that he is sorry he can do nothing for you, and is sorry also that your Tiflis papers have no meaning and importance here. For Tiflis is in Georgia, while Batum is in Adjara, and Russia is still another country. And there is a republic you must traverse en route to Tiflis.

Youthfulness of Officials
What strikes one most here, as a

first impression is the extreme youthfulness of the officials you meet. Many of them are still in their teens, and an official of 25 is a pretty old man—or woman. Recently a Cunard steamer put in here, and a boy of 16 was placed in charge of the ship. He gave his orders to a gruff old British seadog, and the results that ensued can be imagined better than described. But the boy remained the master (and he knew nothing whatever about ships or cargoes) until the ship weighed anchor. This was explained to me by a pseudo-Bolshevik, who seemed happy to relieve his mind in secret, as the result of suspicion of older people. "The powers that be," whispered my informant, the had that habit down fine, speaking in a low voice, "have trained these boys. They are obedient to orders, and cannot be drawn into an argument or have an appeal made to common sense or experience. Orders are orders. Then they are the only ones—the very young—that can be trusted."

The Caucasus promises to afford me interesting material as a newspaperman. First impressions may play one false. But I cannot refrain from recording my belief that the American Communists, who sentimentalize over regenerated Russia (I traveled much in Tsarist Russia and thus possess the background for comparisons) would do well to come over here and see for themselves how the theories they regard as the step forward in civilization are working out in practice.

MOTOR CONCERNS IN \$80,000,000 COMBINE

Head, Which Includes Seven Big Factories, Will Have Headquarters in Dayton, Ohio

DAYTON, O., July 1. (By The Associated Press.) An \$80,000,000 consolidation of manufacturers of automobiles, trucks, and automobile parts with factories in seven states, has been completed here under the name of the Associated Motor Industries. Will Ohmer of Dayton is chairman of the board of directors. The merger includes seven automobile and truck factories in addition to motor, body, gear, ignition plants. Offices will be located here.

Production at full speed will be started within a few days in all plants, it was announced. A number of other manufacturers may be invited to join the combine. Five assembling plants, located in Boston, Indianapolis, Louisville, Oakland, Cal. and St. Louis, will be operated.

All the plants in the merger are owned outright by the consolidation, the titles being turned over in fee simple to the corporation. Including the assembly units, 11 plants are involved. The manufacturing plants are as follows:

National Motorcar and Vehicle Corporation, Indianapolis; Coventry Power Company, Lockport, N. Y., transmission and clutch makers; Recording and Computing Machines Company, Dayton, O., ignition, magneto, starter, battery and generator manufacturers; Jackson Motors Corporation, Jackson, Mich.; Kenyon-Wagon Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Ky.; Saginaw Sheet Metal Works, Saginaw, Mich.; Traffic Motor Corporation, St. Louis; Murray-Tregurtha Corporation, Boston, Mass., manufacturers of gasoline engines; and H. F. Holbrook Company, New York, manufacturers of automobile bodies.

H. G. Stoddard of Worcester, Mass., and M. Douglas Flattery of Boston are directors of the corporation.

The official announcement said a \$35,000,000 dealers' financing fund would be available during the year. The fund would employ as fast as they can be found.

JEW MAY ORDAIN WOMEN AS RABBIS

American Conference Would Admit Them to Leadership

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 1. (Special.)—Ordination of women as rabbis was approved and the work of women in Judaism praised in a resolution adopted here by the Central Conference of American Rabbis at its thirty-third annual convention.

"The ordination of women as rabbis is a modern issue due to revolutionary change in woman's status in this time," the resolution says. "The Central Conference of American Rabbis has repeatedly made pronouncement urging the fullest measure of self-expression for women, as well as full utilization of her gifts in the service of the highest. The enrichment and enlargement of congregational life that have resulted from woman's work have been gratefully acknowledged. Whatever may have been the specific legal status of Jewish women regarding religious functions, their general position in Jewish religious life has been an exalted one. They have been priestesses of the home and our sages have always recognized them as the preserver of Israel. In view of the Jewish teachings and in keeping with the spirit of our age and traditions of the conference, we declare that women cannot justly be denied the privilege of ordination."

This resolution was introduced by a special committee, headed by Rabbi Henry Cohen, which was appointed to draft such a resolution.

SAFETY OF GREEK FRONTIERS ASSURED

By Special Cable

ATHENS, July 1.—General Hadjiantes, the new commander-in-chief of the Greek forces in Asia Minor, General Exadaktylos, Chief of Staff and Major-General Troupakis conferred today and decided upon measures for the safety of Greek frontiers.

Irregular bands have been causing considerable trouble on the border line in Thrace, Macedonia and Epirus, and the competent manner in which this aggravating matter is to be treated will insure peace for the Greek population of these regions.

FIGHTING IN IRELAND TREATED AS SHOW

Boys Play Football and People Watch Them While Machine Guns Are Busy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 30. (Delay in transmission.)—A belated message from the Christian Science Monitor's Dublin correspondent, evidently sent over by mailboat passenger and telegraphed from Holyhead, says: "Up to Wednesday evening Four Courts presented much the same appearance as earlier in the day. The walls of the buildings are of peculiarly impregnable stone, three or four feet thick, and the sharp lead fired from the 18-pounders had little effect. In some places fairly large holes were made, but nowhere apparently were the walls penetrated. In fact, one shell just glanced off the wall, whizzing up the street beside the river, not a nice friend to meet while walking along. The correspondent walked down Dame Street late in the evening, toward the Castle and the City Hall. Half way down Dame Street a derelict armored tender was stalling in the center of the road, and a large but cautious crowd was peeping from convenient doorways and lanes.

The tender had been ambushed and the driver had crashed into the pavement trying to avoid the bombs.

Boys Play With Plate

The impact had sent the tender back into the center of the road. "It got a bit back," a young man remarked to the representative. One plate had been taken off the tender and some boys were happily playing football with it, safely sheltered, they thought, from the firing by the car. The crowd almost forgot to be frightened, so interested did it become in the game. Backing on the City Hall, facing down Parliament Street, over Grattan Bridge, were several armored tenders, while Free State soldiers were posted at intervals down the road. The Christian Science Monitor representative stopped to speak to one of them, saying she supposed his army would soon get the men out of the Four Courts. "This army will never get them out," he replied shortly, adding, "I don't want to enter into any argument at all about it." The representative wondered at his attitude, but nothing on the other side of the lane was a small group of young men listening intently, it was realized that these were Republicans.

Sniping Continues Persistently

Passing back that way shortly afterward the Free State soldier, along with his cheery smile and an expressive wink, it was evident that he had been afraid to speak before, surrounded as he was by the enemy in civilian clothes.

Firing with machine guns and sniping was going on all this time. Turning down a side street the representative came to a road running across Parliament Street, parallel with the river. Here were several Free State snipers and a few lookouts who were requested to stand back, as some of the executive forces had come out of Four Courts and were firing straight across the bridge. The snipers and boys were busy sniping; the firing was hot and brisk for several moments, the snipers firing and then dodging out of way of enemy's fire. Some Free States started firing machine guns from somewhere at the back, the bullets ricocheting off the walls.

Crowd Continues Its Way

The Free State snipers were obliged to take shelter but went back to their job in a few minutes and put that particular enemy or enemies out of action. The crowd was allowed to continue on its way as usual. In Ireland, women have men relatives on both sides. Round Four Courts one finds relations in the same house holding opposite points of view and at the same time friendly. From some of these it was learned that dispatches are carried for the Four Courts by girls, who do them up in their hair. The Free State Army makes the same mistake as the British, in not searching women.

Rory O'Connor is a clever engineer and it is thought he has tunneled out of Four Courts for transport. He has had men drilling in the mountains for months and some of these are now with him in the Four Courts; others are going about in civilian clothes ambushing Free State soldiers and sniping from windows. Inquiries from some leading business men in Dublin elicited the information that the shops were closed because the acting secretary of the unemployed had told them to "loot freely."

IRISH RUFFIANISM REIGNS SUPREME

(Continued from Page 1)

league with rebellion. The capture by Free State troops of four so important revolutionaries as Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellows, Thomas Barry and Oscar Traynor should further facilitate the heavy task still to be accomplished of clearing out the snipers' nests throughout Dublin and restoring order outside. In this connection splendid work has already been accomplished in Donegal, one of the very worst of areas concerned, by Gen. Sean McKenna—Mr. Collins' famous former blacksmith lieutenant—who has captured 1000 irregulars and seized a number of their strongholds.

Farmers' Eloquent Letter

The following extract from a letter received yesterday by one of The Christian Science Monitor's representatives from a farmer residing near Ballyshannon, Donegal, is eloquent of what General McKenna's operations mean to the people inhabiting this part of Ireland. "Night and day," it says, "we are harried. Property is seized broadcast and in every case the occupants are evicted from their houses. All motor cars, even those of well-known and highly-respected medical men have long since been seized, and in these cars all the worst elements in the country rush along the roads spreading terror and spoliation wherever they go. When complaints

are made to the few official Free State representatives, they say they have no control. From Bundoran in the extreme south to the borders of the city of Derry in North Donegal is a hotbed of uncontrolled ruffianism, directed impartially against anybody who possesses anything, regardless of their politics or religion. In Ballyshannon, the largest and most prosperous Donegal town, the shopkeepers are compelled to supply all the wants of the mixed Free State and Republican garrison at the adjoining Flannagh, which is completely equipped by the British Government.

Houses Raided and Robbed

"No payments have been made nor will the Free State acknowledge any liability. The houses of a number of farmers have been entered by men from this camp and considerable sums of money taken. Even the local paper of Republican tendencies, speaking of what is going on, hopes that 'all sections of co-operation' has met their bounded duty to rid the country of those lawless ruffians who have taken advantage of the unrest to invade individual rights and under the guise of patriotism, to plunder property and defile the fair name of our suffering country.' Yet the same paper contains reports of several robberies under arms, carried out by men from the Finn camp, who, when arrested by Free State troops, claimed and were granted the protection of their officers."

In Ballyshannon, conditions are if possible worse than in most of the highways are members of the Irish Republican Army, whose identity is well known. Notices of a violent nature have been served on farmers who dared to attempt to purchase land off the less fortunate who are being driven from the country. The Christian Science Monitor's representative has himself seen a printed notice sent out to the surrounding population warning them not to attend a sale of property which was about to take place. On the back of this notice was written in a scrawling hand, "Don't forget to obey this or the first time you stir from your house, you will be shot."

This description has been written of Donegal, but it applies also to the greater part of South Ireland, and it shows what a heavy undertaking it is still before the Free State Government. A zone of lawlessness, like the one made. The best hope for Ireland is that what has been done will be followed up with energy.

Free State Troops Clearing Out Nests of Insurgents

DUBLIN, July 1. (By The Associated Press.) The Provisional Free State Government turned today to the task of clearing out the remaining nests of insurgents, following the fall of the Four Courts, their chief stronghold. The surrender this morning of more than 500 rebels who had been holding out in the Capel Street area was hailed as evidence that the morale of the Republicans had been weakened by the yielding of Rory O'Connor and Liam Mellows, two of their strongest leaders. The Free State troops, still confronting not only Dublin but the nation was recognized, however, and the Dad Minister of Defense, in a proclamation to the troops of the National Army declared: "We put our hand to this fight in defense of the people's will, and with your aid we will see it to a successful issue."

More encouraging news was received from the provinces early today, including accounts of victories for the national troops in Bunratty and Letterkenny. The Government forces are declared to be in control of the entire Tipperary area.

Eamon de Valera in Charge

It is reported on good authority that Eamon de Valera is in personal charge of the Sackville area for the Republicans, who are reported to be making elaborate preparations to repulse any attack, even breaking through the side walls in order to connect all the buildings. The movement of the windows was bristled with rifles and revolvers.

The government movement against the Sackville street area apparently was under full headway during the forenoon. An important move was made by the National Army troops in this direction when they took over the buildings in Sackville Street opposite the bank that had been seized by the Republicans. There was a sharp outburst of firing this morning in the vicinity of St. Stephen's Green, on the south side, where the irregulars were reported to have seized the United Service Club.

The total casualties in the three days' fighting have not yet been ascertained, but it is estimated they will not greatly exceed 100, the fatalities being placed at about 40.

Insurgents Fortify Post Office

The most formidable insurgents have fortified themselves in the post office and a string of adjoining hotels and other houses on Sackville Street with Eamon de Valera reported to be in command. He is said to have his headquarters in the Gresham Hotel, which was the scene of the murder of two of the British auxiliaries killed here, 1920.

The National Army troops quickly countered this move of the Republicans by occupying houses on the opposite side of Sackville Street, which is one of Dublin's principal streets, and perhaps its widest. Fifty additional Republicans were captured early this morning in Capel Street near the Four Courts.

It is believed the Free State forces have brought up heavy artillery from Dublin for an attack on the Millmount barracks, which have been held by the insurgents for the last two months. Their fortress on the Hill dominates the entire town.

Republicans May Attack Cork

CORK, July 1. (By The Associated Press.)—There seems good reason to believe that the Republican forces are mulling this evening preparative to moving to take possession of the city and occupying strategic points. Several buildings, including the general postoffice, are indicated as likely to be taken over by the insurgents.

LONDON SUBSCRIBES FOR HEAVY LOANS

British Capital Shows Great Powers of Investment—Bank of England Rate Unchanged

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 1.—London's stupendous ability to find money for investment has been demonstrated once more during the past week. Not only has it subscribed at an issue price of 94 per cent, a £250,000,000 4½ per cent sterling loan for the London Underground Railway extensions, repayable in 1972, but the 63 per cent of the £12,500,000 Government of India 5½ per cent sterling loan at 96, left upon the underwriters' hands last week has now all been absorbed. This scrip standing today at a premium.

No change has been made in the Bank of England rate this week, but the market is confident that the reduction to 3 per cent has only been postponed, as the British Government continues to fill all their requirements for short date money during the last week. During the past few days indeed, three months' treasury bills have set up a new low record of 1½ per cent. At the same time gilt-edged securities of all kinds show little signs of giving way, although profit-taking has been going on actively. The British Government 3 per cent war loan, repayable 1927 hovers about par.

Further Rise Anticipated

The fact that the long-dated Underground issue which is on the same security as the shorter dated war loan has been taken up at a price which makes the yield ¼ of 1 per cent less, shows that a further eventual rise in the prices of British gilt-edged securities is anticipated.

On the other hand several reasons are advanced for one another for expectation of a fall in the more immediate future. Indeed but for the cheaper money brought about by last week's reduction in the Bank of England rate this fall would probably have already become marked. The Bankers' Magazine price list of representative securities, issued last week, shows that, compared on that date with the values of a month previous, British and Indian Government funds as a whole are down by only a decimal point of 3 per cent. From June 20 to June 26, prices have been practically maintained, but they have not gone up as would have been the case with the bank rate down and expected to be further reduced if the influences making for a fall had not been also operating.

The chief of these influences is to be found in the British industrial recovery which has definitely begun. This recovery means that the working capital invested in gilt-edged securities as a temporary measure while trade depression lasted, is now being withdrawn to be put back into business.

Gilt-Edged Securities Improve

This movement is accentuated by the fact that gilt-edged securities are now higher in the great majority of cases than when the investment took place. To sell out therefore means a profit to all concerned. Another influence is to be found in the speculative overbuying during the recent boom, which has to be adjusted by the disposal of surplus bonds. That boom was considerable. Taking the combined prices of all the leading interest-bearing stocks at 100 in 1917, the year of highest values, those of December, 1921, stood at 78, a figure which fell to 49 in December, 1920, which was the bottom of the war slump. This compares with 88 now.

In the case of British and Indian Government loans, the rise of the past 18 months is even more remarkable, amounting as it does to no less than 27 per cent on post war prices. The improvement in the political outlook since 1920 justifies a rise of some kind. The case of British and Indian Government loans, the rise of the past 18 months is even more remarkable, amounting as it does to no less than 27 per cent on post war prices. The improvement in the political outlook since 1920 justifies a rise of some kind. The case of British and Indian Government loans, the rise of the past 18 months is even more remarkable, amounting as it does to no less than 27 per cent on post war prices. The improvement in the political outlook since 1920 justifies a rise of some kind.

SOVIET ESTIMATE OFFERED AT HAGUE

Maxim Litvinoff Presents Sum Needed for Reconstruction

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, July 1.—At the postponed meeting of the credits committee held yesterday afternoon, Maxim Litvinoff presented the Bolshevik estimate of the sum needed for reconstruction. It reaches the colossal total of £330,000,000 sterling, of which transport and agriculture absorb nearly one-third each, while the remainder is split up between industrial reconstruction (£175,000,000), commercial and bank credits.

The vastness of these figures aroused considerable astonishment among the members of the non-Russian credits committee, and the somewhat caustic comments by the Belgian delegate on the cost of the Bolshevik administration roused a storm which necessitated the intervention of Commander Hilton Young, the British delegate, who tactfully rebuked both parties.

The meeting was then adjourned to enable Mr. Litvinoff to supply further information concerning the manner in which it was proposed to utilize the sums allocated under the main headings outlined above. Commenting on the Russian scheme Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "The real point at issue is whether Russia intends to create a condition of confidence. The question is one which is only answerable by the Russians themselves. If the Russian Government ignores the rights of previous owners, it amounts to a repudiation of the acts of its predecessors and what has been done once can be done again. Unless the obligations undertaken by previous governments

are honored, investors would be unwilling to risk their money." However, Sir Philip is satisfied with the course the proceedings have taken so far and hopes ultimately to arrive at a "practical working recommendation" which can be laid before the governments of all the states participating in the conference.

NEW EUROPEAN STATES FLOURISH

NEW YORK, July 1.—Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Nation, returning yesterday on the President Taft from a Continental tour of three months, said that the progress of the new States formed as a result of the war was the most encouraging feature of the European situation.

"All the States, the bulk of whose population is rural, are doing well because of the successive years of good crops," he said. "The peasants everywhere are extremely prosperous. Poland is making marked gains, not only materially but in increased efficiency in government, notably in the management of railroads."

Mr. Villard thought that the German economic and financial situation was growing worse steadily, and that in Austria was approaching the situation in Russia. He expressed disappointment with the cause of France, while in attendance at the Genoa Conference, Mr. Villard had a long talk with Dr. Walter Rathenau, the German Foreign Minister.

"He gave it as his personal belief," said Mr. Villard, "that if help were not soon given by the Allies and the United States in the settlement of the reparations problem and the granting of a loan, there would be serious fighting in Germany before the summer was over."

GERMAN CENSOR SUPPRESSES PAPERS

BERLIN, July 1. (By The Associated Press.)—The official censor is swooping down on the more bellicose Nationalist newspapers in various sections of Germany, and a number of provincial organs have been suppressed.

The Hamburger Tageblatt has ceased publication, its editors informing the subscribers that the newspaper is not sufficiently prosperous to pay a fine of 500,000 marks for every editorial hostile to the Government.

APPEAL MADE TO UNITED STATES TO TAKE ACTION IN NEAR EAST

(Continued from Page 1)

the Near East. Dr. Mark H. Ward, of the Near East Relief, who last week submitted to the State Department a complete report of the recent massacre of 30,000 Greeks by the Government of Mustafa Kemal Pasha sent the following message:

"The people of the United States must be aroused to quick action if the remnants of the Christians of the Near East are to be saved."

The resolution, denouncing the Turkish atrocities and appealing to the Government of the United States to intervene, reads:

"We, citizens of Philadelphia, assembled in mass meeting this Friday evening, June 30, 1922, in the Academy of Music, unanimously join in the following action:

"WHEREAS, Four years after the World War, the systematic annihilation of the Christians of Asia Minor is continuing, with the connivance of the Ankara Government, and with unabated cruelty aims at the complete extermination of the Armenians and Greeks in Anatolia and Cilicia.

"WHEREAS, The Armenians and Greeks rendered a service of inestimable value to the cause of the Allies in the World War and were given every assurance of political autonomy as a result of allied victory, but in defiance of the solemn pledges made by the decision of the allied governments, would mean the surrender of another million of Greeks who have only recently been liberated from Turkish oppression, to the same tyranny and barbarity which has been responsible for the worst massacres and deportations in history; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That we address our heartfelt sympathy to the Christian peoples of the Near East, who are threatened with such wholesale extermination, and promise to them our hearty support in their vigorous resistance against a renewed subjugation by the Turks.

"RESOLVED, That we declare our conviction that the continued presence of the Greek Army in Asia Minor, where they have rendered such a valuable service to the cause of civilization, is the most effective guarantee for the safety of the Greeks and all other Turkish minorities.

"RESOLVED, That expressing our grateful appreciation for the initiative of the British Government in asking for a Commission of Inquiry of those Turkish brutalities in order to bring to the knowledge of the civilized world the hideous acts of the Turks, we express our profound satisfaction at the affirmative response of the State Department of the Government of the United States, and rejoice at the willingness of this Government to participate in the proposed inquiry through qualified representatives.

"RESOLVED, That we further urge our Government to take every proper and possible step to secure justice and liberty for the oppressed minorities in the Near East."

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GERMAN CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY OPPOSE "BREATHING SPELL" LOAN

Acceptance of Such Accommodation, They Believe,
Would Make Repayment Impossible

ESSEN, June 7 (Special Correspondence).—Yesterday's meeting of the great industrialists of Germany, which was held at Essen under the auspices of the Union of the Representatives of Industrial Northwest Germany, was symptomatic, in more than one sense, of an impending crisis in European as well as German affairs. The all-absorbing topic was the proposed international loan to Germany. As to this loan there was but one opinion and this one opinion was not reached at the meeting, but was patiently held in common before the meeting.

Why then a convulsion of the great captains of German industry? Why the carefully elaborated argument put forth by the general secretary of the National German Industrial Union? Why the solemn pronouncement of a Hugo Stinnes, who is rarely known to speak in public? Why the attempt to emphasize that which was said concerning the international loan through introducing as a secondary topic the tremendously important labor legislation now pending in the National Economic Council, and establishing the overwhelming importance of the loan problem through the indifference of those present toward such a vital question as labor's participation in the management of industry? Unquestionably the meeting was "staged" for a specific purpose and it was the purpose for which it was staged that absorbed the mind of those present. This purpose can be stated in one brief sentence, to wit: Germany must accept no "breathing spell" loan!

Object of Essen Meeting
Before going to Essen in response to an invitation to be the guest of the Union of the Representatives of Industrial Northwest Germany, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor had conferred with some of the leading industrialists of Saxony, and had discovered among them, too, strong opposition to any such loan as appeared to be contemplated by the commission of international bankers sitting at Paris. In the ordinary business circles of Germany, however, and in the populace at large men and women were planning their hopes to the loan. Perhaps the meeting at Essen was designed still further to impress international bankers with the uselessness of their present proceedings. Perhaps it was designed to influence public opinion in Germany against the increasing tendency of merely drifting with the times and snatching at every passing straw.

Perhaps it was designed to put a spoke in the wheels of the present Government's policy of fulfillment and to effect, if possible now, what has all along been regarded by the leading industrialists as the first step toward Europe's recovery, namely, the frank repudiation of the London ultimatum of May, 1921. Perhaps it was designed to state that new system of government of which not a few are dreaming and of which they expect much. There are other "perhapses," but these can wait.

Argument Against Loan
Let me first give the argument against the loan as it was put forth officially, officially at least to the extent that it was listened to and approved by about 150 great industrialists or their representatives, and was received by them with such unanimity as to preclude all discussion let alone dissent. But let me state also that the carefully developed argument of this body of men should not be taken as representing public opinion in Germany. It may come to that before long. Just at present the masses of the German people seem to hanker, if anything, for an international loan on any terms. For my part, I doubt whether it will be granted. For unless a banking syndicate deliberately undertakes to deceive the investing public it can make no loan to Germany under present conditions and pass that loan on to the public.

The German State is bankrupt today, hopelessly so, and no guaranty short of an enormous scaling down of the reparations award (132,000,000,000 gold marks), and the abolition of the military and economic sanctions (occupation of German territory and supervision of, or interference with, Germany's economic affairs), can be of any value whatsoever. I make this statement on my own investigation of the situation in Germany and I should make it had it not been put forward by each one of the sweeping generalities stated in the foregoing. They argue, first, that a so-called breathing-spell loan will be disastrous for all concerned. It may stop inflation temporarily, but will lead to even greater inflation within a year or two. Meanwhile it will ruin Germany's industries by stabilizing the mark and thereby depriving industry of its present (to be sure thoroughly unwholesome) opportunity to undersell the world market. Tremendous unemployment will set in and with it will come a new social crisis. Nothing will have been gained. Germany and the other nations of Europe will only be in a worse condition than now.

They argue, secondly, that acceptance of a loan under the present conditions merely binds them the more firmly to the terms of the London ultimatum and these terms they regard as utterly beyond the possibility

of fulfillment. For in accepting a breathing-spell loan they are fully aware that Germany will become debtor to America and that they are undertaking to borrow money under conditions which make repayment impossible. Now, while they look upon the entire nations as extorting creditors (Expressergläubiger), toward whom they are under no moral obligation in respect to the indebtedness as fixed by them, they do not wish to be put in a similar attitude toward the United States. Yet, to accept a loan under the conditions upon which France insists, seems to imply the transformation of an extortionate debt into a moral debt and the deliberate hoodwinking of the American people. They argue, thirdly, that acceptance of a loan under conditions agreeable to France amounts only to a hopeless postponement of the inevitable catastrophe which will overtake Europe unless a thoroughgoing "sanitation" of the economic (industrial and financial) affairs of both Germany and France is effected. Unquestionably, in their opinion, this sanitation requires the complete reconstruction of the devastated districts of France, and to effect this restoration is a duty for Germany.

Change Needed in France
But equally unquestionable is France's duty to put her own budget in order, and this requires a real modification of France's policy toward Germany in so far as this policy involves huge expenditures both for its own military establishment and those of the newly established nations to the east and southeast of Germany. Therefore, and this is the final conclusion, Germany must accept no loan under any conditions that do not amount to the scaling down of indemnities to a point where Germans, especially German workmen, can see a reasonable though small return for their activities, and that do not insure Germany against the continuance, not to say the extension, of military and economic sanctions.

I have stated the argument in all its baldness. Whether it is based in every detail on incontestable facts and is logical throughout, or whether it is subject to criticism in some of its essential parts, is a question I do not intend to answer in this report. To what extent the wish is father to the thought is likewise a matter of some importance. This, too, however, is another story. But I do wish to say that whatever the ultimate purpose of these great industrialists and whatever their bias, according to their lights they were absolutely sincere in their argument. That is an unquestionable and a very formidable fact, and with it we Americans should reckon dispassionately.

BRITISH SHIPPING HOLDS ITS OWN

In Spite of Subsidized Lines
Anglo-Indian Company Pays

CALCUTTA, May 2 (Special Correspondence).—A stirring tale was told by its chairman at a recent meeting of the British India Steam Navigation Company. The company has a fleet which trades between Calcutta and Chittagong and up the Brahmaputra. It has had to face severe opposition from American, Japanese, German, Dutch, and Portuguese shipping, much of it assisted by their respective governments. Despite this adversity and the exceptional trade depression and shipping of all lines and countries being laid up for prolonged periods, every boat of the company has been occupied throughout.

New legislation and labor troubles have played their part in increasing expenditure, and the chairman uttered an emphatic warning that the "political game of Muhammadan lawyers to obtain control of the recruitment of Indian seamen, and the 'soul force' exerted on our crews, will end in laying our steamers up."

HOME HANDICRAFT IN ENGLAND TODAY SHOWS HIGH SKILL

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 30.—For two days a modest but interesting exhibition was held within the stately precincts of the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington. There the National Federation of Women's Institutes showed specimens of work done in several of the 2000 village institutes scattered over England. Their promoters aim to restore the best traditions of English craftsmanship in the home, and are succeeding in a marked degree.

From remote villages, some of them far from towns or railways, beautiful work was sent for exhibit. The needlework of a tiny hamlet among the wild moorlands of Wharfedale in Yorkshire surprised even the promoters of the exhibition by its excellence. This work is done entirely in the country districts, mainly by cottagers in their leisure hours, and its variety is astonishing. The fur craft and leather work are especially good. One of the most beautiful exhibits was a pair of leather gloves in a charming design of brown and white, which would have done credit to a Bond Street shop.

The making of curious old quilts, a country industry in Northumberland more than 100 years ago, is being revived. There also was on display some

beautiful basketwork from Warwickshire.

The Yorkshire students attending the craft schools at Leeds have made especial progress in such crafts as basket-making, upholstery, glove-making and embroidery. Spinning and weaving are making great strides in Worcester, Kent and Surrey. Already there are hundreds of spinning wheels being used in the cottages, the high price of yarn having given a real impetus to work of the kind in the home. This is eminently a country occupation, and there are few things more soothing and restful. Many of the people are anxious to learn weaving, but the high cost of the looms is something of a handicap. It is hoped that arrangements can be made to send the little exhibition on tour to all the larger towns.

BOERS FORCED USE OF DUTCH TONGUE

Afrikaner Clergyman, in Book,
Tells History of Church

BRUSSELS, June 2 (Special Correspondence).—Recently the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred by the Leyden University on the Rev. Herman van Broekhuizen, an Afrikaner clergyman, for his thesis entitled "The Development of the Dutch Church in South Africa, 1652 to 1804." The close association of the Afrikaner people with the Dutch church is brought home very strongly to the reader when perusing Dr. van Broek-

huizen's book. Step by step, the development of the Boer people is traced, from the handful of Hollanders who, on April 1, 1652, landed in South Africa, down to the present day. It makes clear what has often seemed a mystery, how a small offshoot of the old Dutch stock has succeeded in holding its own and in developing into a vigorous Dutch-speaking people.

From Jan van Riebeeck onward, the leaders regarded it as their sacred vocation to establish the Dutch civilization in South Africa, in order to maintain and develop the Dutch language. Portuguese slaves were addressed exclusively in Dutch. They were encouraged to visit schools where the Dutch language was taught them, and slaves were only granted their freedom if they spoke Dutch. At this moment the language of the former slaves and of the Hottentots is Dutch. This lingual policy protected the Hollanders from becoming Gallicized when the Huguenot immigration began. In 1619 the white colonists included 900 Hollanders, 200 French and 100 Germans, but the Dutch authorities took various precautions. The French clergyman was not allowed to preach in French, the children of the French were not allowed to learn anything but Dutch at school. In order that by this means they should be incorporated in the Dutch nation. The different nationalities were not allowed to live apart, but were obliged to mingle. This policy had the desired effect. On July 23, 1724, there were only 26 Huguenots who did not understand Dutch. In 1732 no one under 40 years of age spoke French, and in 1750 the French explorer Levaillant found at the Cape only one old man who understood his mother-tongue.

PAVEMENT BEING LAID ON BEIRUT STREETS

BEIRUT, Syria, May 22 (Special Correspondence).—The main streets of Beirut shortly will reflect considerable improvement due to the laying of paving, which work is now under way. For the past two years a large quantity of paving stones have been on hand, but for some reason delay has been experienced in undertaking the actual work. However, work now is progressing rapidly in Souk Jamil and when completed here will be commenced in other of the important thoroughfares.

PASSPORT NEEDED IN ITALY

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 1.—M. Mario Prochet, vice-president of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, has issued a statement warning all persons intending to sail for Italy that a United States passport is required. Mr. Prochet said from them from time to time. She is never too busy to stop and listen to their troubles or grievances and to comfort and advise and pour oil on the troubled waters, if need be.

Place Is Wherever Needed
Miss Baker sees nothing unusual in what she is doing. She believes that woman's place is anywhere she is needed and she happens to be needed in the tie and lumber industry. Perhaps one of the reasons for her success with the employees is because of the genuine interest she takes in helping to solve the problems which confront them from time to time. She is never too busy to stop and listen to their troubles or grievances and to comfort and advise and pour oil on the troubled waters, if need be.

Aside from her managerial work, Miss Baker uses what spare time she has in conducting the operation of her steamship, the Cowling, which she has undertaken partly for "recreation." She is president of the Paducah Business and Professional Women's Club and takes an active interest in anything which tends to promote better civic and social conditions.

PRODUCTS LEAGUE URGES IRISH PEOPLE TO BUY IRISH GOODS

DUBLIN, June 6 (Special Correspondence).—The Irish Products League which has been in existence for some time in the country and was originally started in Cork University College by the youth of Ireland, has now opened a further branch of its activities in University College, Dublin. The objects of the league are to educate people into buying Irish goods. Being a "League of Youth," it naturally starts its appeal through the schools. It puts before its disciples clear arguments as to why they should buy Irish manufactures, but also insists that they shall buy intelligently and not merely for sentimental, patriotic reasons.

The League says: "There is no longer use for the time-honored evasion, 'I cannot get such and such a thing.' Get now what may be got with advantage; other sound home manufactures will come later. Nearly all ordinary articles can now be obtained in Ireland."

The Products League is professedly out to put a stop to all importations which are injurious to Irish trade. It seeks to be a weapon to achieve in part the national welfare of the country, and its work is evolutionary and not spasmodic. It appeals to the youth, for youth is its foundation; to-day's school boys and girls will be the men and women of the future; and if they are persuaded by the league now that they must support Irish industries and thereby extend the area of employment and keep ability and money in the country, in future they will act in accordance with this conviction.

Fighting in China Formerly of the Comic Opera Variety

Pet Birds and Fans Were Part of Soldiers' Equipment
and Looting His Chief Pastime

PEKING, May 4 (Special Correspondence).—The extent and seriousness of the fighting in the civil war of North China between the Fengtien forces led by General Chang Tso-lin and the Chihli army of General Wu Pei-fu, came as a distinct surprise to foreign observers who had long foreseen the struggle between these rivals but who had rather expected it to follow the usual course of Chinese internal struggles. The Chinese soldier had long been considered as excellent in retreat but otherwise having little claim to military ability. Fighting with a front extending from Changai-tien, just south of Peking, to Machang, on the Tientsin-Pukow railroad, and with all the accoutrements of modern warfare, the Chinese soldiers gave a very good account of themselves, and in the early days of the war convinced all observers that they could fight, were not demoralized under fire, and in all had as high a morale as the men of any European armies under similar conditions.

The Chinese soldier has long been depicted as going to war with his fan as his chief weapon and carrying one of the pet birds which are so popular among all Chinese. In many past struggles fighting has been discontinued because of bad weather and temporary truces have been called for meals and during the night. It has been the usual practice for divisions to hurriedly move to the rear the moment actual fighting started and to then be busily engaged in the favorite Chinese military occupation of miscellaneous looting. The people have learned from many experiences that the real danger resulting from a civil war is that of being robbed and attacked by routed soldiers only interested in collecting for themselves the equivalent of the pay that is usually due them.

The present civil war has been an entirely different matter. Considered as inevitable by the two military warlords whose aspirations for political power could not be reconciled, it was thought out and planned long in advance. The soldiers, both of Gen. Chang Tso-lin and Gen. Wu Pei-fu, took the field well prepared and well equipped. Heavy guns, howitzers, machine guns, rifles, and all necessary ammunition were ready, while the soldiers themselves were equipped with good uniforms, packs, cartridge belts, trenching implements, canteens, and those of Chang Tso-lin with even dust goggles. An interesting feature of the

uniform of the two armies is that both sides wear arm bands, rather reminiscent of Boy Scout maneuvers, but made necessary by the fact that all the soldiers in the field wear the regular uniform of the Chinese army. Chang Tso-lin's men appeared immediately after the outbreak of hostilities with blue and gold arm bands, the colors in the Chinese flag standing for Manchuria and Mongolia, while the forces of Gen. Wu Pei-fu wore red as signifying the Central Provinces which Gen. Wu controls.

From the beginning of hostilities supplies were conveyed to the two armies by railroad as far as possible and then by carts, the only means of transportation over the execrable roads of North China, which had been requisitioned from the farmers, who were also compelled to drive their mixed teams of horses, mules, donkeys, and oxen. Ammunition was often carried by camels, which added a distinctive touch to the scene of supplies being carried to the men at the front. An unexpected article of these supplies was the foreign bread which had been prepared in advance at Mukden for the soldiers of Gen. Chang Tso-lin.

The men, themselves, lived up to the pretensions of their equipment and to the forethought of their commanders. Observers reported that the soldiers are well disciplined and well controlled by their officers. They are unaffected by being under fire and act in every respect like veterans of many wars, though those of Gen. Chang Tso-lin are, on the whole, inexperienced.

The Chinese have already proved themselves able fighters and have convinced Europeans in China that with proper organization and training their army may be as powerful as that of any nation. That they can fight along the lines of modern warfare is being exemplified in this war as never before, for one must go far back into Chinese history before finding 100,000 men engaged in a real battle. The constant observation of foreigners in Peking has been that this time the Chinese are really fighting and are proving that they can play their part under the conditions of modern warfare.

RED UNION OPPOSED
SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 1 (Special Correspondence).—After prolonged debate the conference of the Australian Workers' Union, the most numerous and powerful union in Australia, decided to have nothing to do with the Third International Red Trade Union (Moscow).



Miss Anne Baker.

Who Is Manager of the Transportation Department of One of the Largest Tie and Timber Companies in the World

One of World's Largest Timber Companies Directed by Woman

PADUCAH, Ky., June 26 (Special Correspondence).—DIRECTING the towing of at least 2,000,000 railroad ties each year along the Mississippi might be regarded as an accomplishment worthy of note, but Miss Anne Baker, manager of the transportation department of the Ayer & Lord Tie Company here, rated as one of the largest tie and timber companies in the world, who floats this amount annually for her company, declares it depends upon how one classifies accomplishment.

"The business of running a big company is not more difficult than conducting a house efficiently," explained Miss Baker. "All one needs is a thorough knowledge of the subject and the ability to get out the work. To anyone determined to go ahead I might say, 'Qualify yourself and then set yourself to the task.'"

Purchases All Supplies
Among the many duties connected with her work Miss Baker purchases all supplies for the company and handles during the year millions of dollars involved in transactions with other firms. The crews that work under her supervision willingly and promptly obey the instructions given and this enables her to make record time in filling the orders which come to the firm. No important piece of work is completed without her final approval.

When Miss Baker first took up the task of making a place for women in what was considered an unusual line of work, she entered the services of the Ayer & Lord Tie Company, under the management of her father, Capt. Henry Baker, a veteran of the Civil War, who won distinction in the naval service and who was awarded a congressional medal for conspicuous bravery at Ft. Pemberton. She was then a mere slip of a girl and went in the office of her father to help out in a stress of work, but the fascination of the business held her there and she quietly absorbed all the tie and timber information she could find. One day she startled her father by revealing to him a knowledge of the lumber business that ordinarily requires many years of study.

Vast Extent of Industry
A friend speaking of Miss Baker and her work said: "Few people realize the vast extent of the tie industry. In the southern timber countries the work of the tie camps combines in it as much romance, drama and picturesque value as those of the much vaunted logging camps of the great northwest. When logs are cut and counted and measured in the tie camps, they must be floated on the rivers to their destinations. Vast flotillas of the logs passing down the Mississippi, the Missouri and their tributaries, will some day attract the attention of fiction writers to a new and unexplored field. Miss Baker knows this field better, perhaps, than any other official of her company. She is equally familiar with the marine ways and dry docks which the company operates here."

Continuing, this friend said: "Almost every man in the company rec-

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DEMOCRACY IS KEYNOTE AS EDUCATORS GATHER

(Continued from Page 1)

past school year is not available at this time, but careful reading of educational publications, with reports from almost every state in the Union, shows clear and unmistakable signs of progress.

"Because the class-room teacher is the very heart of the public school system of America, we will consider first of all the trend of the year as affecting our grade and high school teachers.

"As to the supply of men and women trained for the work, there is still a lamentable shortage. To meet the actual needs of the nation 100,000 new teachers are needed each year, the turnover alone being 75,000. All of the teachers' colleges and normal schools together graduate about 20,000 students a year, a shortage of approximately 80,000 trained teachers.

"It goes without saying that in order to relieve this situation the profession must hold out inducements to the better class of students in our secondary schools equal to the inducements of other professions. The question of salary will, from now on, largely determine the number of desirable young people who decide to enter the teaching profession.

"Not only must young people look forward to reasonable remuneration for their labor in the schoolroom, but they must be helped through their years of training. It is not asking too much of the State or nation to insist that young people who would be acceptable as teachers shall be prepared for their work without undue strain upon themselves or their families.

Salaries at Low Standard

"There is a disposition on the part of boards of education to hold salaries to the highest mark that has been reached, and in some instances to increase them, but as a whole, teachers' salaries stand low down in the schedule of professional people and are not in proportion to the cost of living.

"As a result of this condition there is a heavy decrease in the number of college graduates now teaching in our high schools—a fact that cannot be passed over lightly. The adolescent youth of our country should not be left in the hands of immature teachers or those of restricted opportunity.

"Teachers in the service show an increasing desire to take professional training. Many are taking extension courses at normal schools and colleges. Much professional reading is being done by groups of teachers in an organized way. The schools are crowded to their limits and are doing a great service to the Nation. In 410 summer schools in 1921, 253,111 students were enrolled. By the most conservative estimate one-fourth of the Nation's teachers were in training last summer, and the enrollment in the summer schools of 1922 promises to be even greater.

"There has been a marked increase in professional consciousness among our teachers. The seeds of professional organization which have been sown during the past few years are beginning to bear fruit. Codes of ethics for teachers are being worked out in various sections. Teachers are recognizing as never before the dignity of their calling and their obligations to the public and to themselves as leaders of the young. The teacher who is unwilling to get into line, who has not established this professional consciousness, is already being looked upon as being out of the times and 'out of the running.'

Tenure of Service Recognized

"Among the hopeful signs for the profession is the awakening of Boards of Education and the public to the necessity of stabilizing the profession by the pensioning of those who have given their best years to the service and by the wise regulation of tenure in service.

"The fixing of a minimum salary sufficient to meet the needs of the young teacher, and increasing at such a rate as to retain fine young men and women in the service, is another hopeful sign. In a number of instances the minimum has been increased from \$1000 to \$1200, the increase meeting very generally with public favor.

"The single salary schedule is appealing more and more to the people and to the teaching profession—the same salary to all men and women of equal training and equally successful experience, regardless of the grade or department in which the work is done. There are complex problems to be solved before this can become a nation-wide policy, but it would be a democratic procedure and would do more to free the teachers in their choice of work than any move of recent years. It is thoroughly in line with the spirit of the new education—sound, sane, just.

An investigation recently made by the research department shows that 32 cities in 17 states have adopted some form of single salary schedule. They are as follows:

States	Cities	States	Cities
Alabama	Birmingham	Missouri	St. Joseph
Arkansas	Ft. Smith	Nebraska	Omaha
California	Hastings	North Carolina	Raleigh
Colorado	Denver	Ohio	Cleveland
Illinois	Pueblo	Ohio	Cleveland Hts.
Illinois	Chicago	Ohio	Cleveland
Illinois	Park Ridge	Ohio	Cleveland
Iowa	Des Moines	Ohio	Cleveland
Iowa	Sioux City	Ohio	Cleveland
Michigan	Adrian	Ohio	Cleveland
Michigan	Grand Rapids	Ohio	Cleveland
Minnesota	Duluth	Ohio	Cleveland
Minnesota	Virginia	Ohio	Cleveland
Minnesota	St. Cloud	Ohio	Cleveland
Minnesota	Recheater	Ohio	Cleveland

"There is a tendency to base salary schedules more and more on preparation instead of continued tenure. It is largely in effect in Ohio and Wisconsin and is being worked out in Pennsylvania.

"However, length of tenure is still an item in salary schedules, but more and more we are coming to equal pay for equal service, and equal pay for equal preparation.

More Teachers Sought

"A movement most significant in its

indications is the reorganization of the normal schools into teachers' colleges. New York took the lead by organizing the extension of two-year normal schools to three years, with a four-year requirement as the ultimate goal. Other states have followed, thus demonstrating the fact that standards may be raised even in the face of a serious shortage of teachers.

"The following states have placed their normals on the four-year Teachers' College basis: Kentucky, California, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

"Out of 167 state normal schools only seven were teachers' colleges 10 years ago. Now there are 92 of them and the movement is gathering momentum.

"Professional organizations among teachers are becoming more and more business like. State teachers associations in 19 states have employed secretaries on good yearly salaries. This means that instead of an inspirational get-together once a year, the association will become organized factors in education for 12 months in the year.

"The membership of the state teachers associations has shown a remarkable growth. Approximately 400,000 teachers were enrolled in state associations at the close of the past school year.

Rural School Problems

"The rural schools are still in many sections laboring under the disadvantages of poor administration, untrained teachers, poor equipment, short terms and lack of supervision. The latter need is perhaps the most immediate. For years to come the lack of trained teachers will be felt throughout the country, and especially in the rural schools. To meet this lack of training on the part of teachers the classroom supervisor, or helping teacher, is the hope of the schools.

"As the public becomes educated up to the idea that supervisors are not luxuries, but the most urgent necessities, they will demand that their schools have the same provision for careful painstaking supervision as a modern hotel, department store or factory. It rests with the superintendent of the school to establish and advertise the worth of classroom supervision that no question will be raised as to the expense of a supervisory force in any system of schools, rural or urban.

Changes Taking Place

"A general interest in the unit of administration in the rural schools of the country indicates that at no distant date the old district or township idea will pass into history along with many other institutions of pioneer days. The country unit with its opportunities for better organization, expert supervision, and more business-like administration, is interesting all parts of the country, and will no doubt be adopted in many sections.

"There is a disposition to dignify the office of the county superintendent by the election of real leaders with adequate salaries and such tenure in office as to allow for the working out of educational ideals.

"When such leadership shall have been provided for rural America, we shall have taken a long step toward the solution of one of our knottiest problems—the rural school.

"During the war the building of schoolhouses throughout the Nation was seriously retarded, resulting in part-time attendance and overcrowded conditions for many thousands of children. Reports from the field for last year, however, indicate a speeding up of building programs, partly due to an appeal from Mr. Herbert Hoover to help find employment for the Nation's workers, but we are still woefully behind in many sections of the country.

Question of Finance

"The outstanding problem before educational officers today is that of adequately financing education. As a result of considerable agitation and discussion on part of the public and of noted groups of educators, the American Council on Education has appointed a commission composed of recognized specialists in education, taxation and business, to conduct an inquiry into needs and costs, and has placed \$170,000 at the disposal for the accomplishment of this great work. Under the leadership of Dr. Strayer this commission will make a noteworthy contribution at a time when the need for such information is greater than at any other period of public school administration.

"The national organization has had a great year. The membership has increased from 60,000 to more than 100,000, and the association bids fair to be the largest professional teachers' association in the world.

"The Journal—our official organ—has grown from a pamphlet of 16 pages at the beginning of the school year to a magazine of 14 pages. Not only has it increased in size, but the quality and timeliness of the material published. It is safe to say that the Journal is now recognized as the best educational publication in the country.

"The national organization, with its permanent home in the capital city, its body of trained and consecrated office and field workers, and its close contact with the Nation's teachers through the Journal, is becoming more and more a great functioning body in the educational world.

"The field work of Mr. Magill has been especially significant and his influence upon the Association has been of the kind that cannot be easily measured. Coming into contact with thousands upon thousands of America's teachers, as he has in his many journeys across the continent, he has lifted the profession upon the highest plane of service, and has filled their hearts with inspiration and a longing to be more worthy of the place which they hold in it.

Twenty-One States Visited

"The president of the Association has visited 21 states and has addressed all classes of educational workers—students of normal schools and teachers' colleges, gatherings of teachers in county, city and state associations, business men's clubs, women's clubs, and other civic organizations. She has visited schools

Educators Hailed as Custodians of Nation's Ideals

Welcome From Governor Cox

IT is a great thing for Boston to be able to host the convention of the National Education Association. Representing as it does 700,000 educators throughout the United States, and with a membership of more than 110,000, the significance and value of such a meeting is invaluable. It is particularly appropriate also that the convention should come to Boston. It was here that the first public schools were established. Massachusetts history contains one long line of landmarks in educational progress and achievement. The State and city are fortunate in being able to welcome this great convention—Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts.

Association's Head on Duty of Public Schools

The public school system of America is the insurance for perpetuity of American institutions and ideals, and its constant improvement must ever remain the first duty of the nation irrespective of social, racial and geographical distinctions. In the vanguard of this movement must be the educators themselves to impress men and women with the fact that education is the keystone of an enduring democracy. The teachers must not look for a general recognition of educational values without coordinated and persistent effort to bring them out into concrete expression and fruition.—Miss Charl Ormond Williams, President of National Education Association.

Dr. Payson Smith on the Changed Education

The thing that impresses me as most significant in our educational development of the last few years is the change in our objectives from one of individual gain to that of service. Ten years ago we believed in education for the help it gave to the individual; it enabled him to get ahead, to make money, to become financially successful. It was talked by the parents to the child, by the teacher to the student. Now we do not say that nearly so much.

The whole philosophy of the schools has been transformed. It has become socialized. Now we say, "If you get an education it will enable you to understand other people, to get the other person's point of view; it makes you compassionate; you will be more helpful; you can serve better and work better with others in this service."

The important thing about it is the change it has brought to educational procedure. Education today is not so much a race or contest to get the winning places as a practice field with a view to giving the greatest service. Recitations today are a co-operative exercise in which the teacher meets with the child and the children with each other. The happy atmosphere of today's schoolroom in comparison with that drive to win of former days is a change that means much and has been gaining great momentum in the last few years.

The "Democratic Awakening," the educational aspects of which form the theme for the great convention of the National Education Association now opening in Boston, means the social point of view. Democracy is crying out for this. Democracy will be a success only as all unite to make democracy as a whole bring out the social values. We must eliminate selfishness from our student body and from our studies. For this stands in the way of the accomplishment of our democratic ideals.—Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education.

A Word From Mayor Curley

That the National Education Association should meet in the capital of that Commonwealth which gave to public school education and its higher interests one of the greatest educational leaders and reformers of the nineteenth century—Horace Mann—is entirely appropriate. Massachusetts has always been in the vanguard of education in this Republic and her influence and leadership have operated sensibly to maintain the educational tradition, preserve the respect for learning and heaven the policies and ideals of the country. America is a democracy in whose government every man and woman of her citizenship has a share in making, serving and sustaining; and if that government is to be administered with wisdom and security for the peace, protection and happiness of the nation, those who make the government and are the government should be educated.—James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston.

In almost every section of the Union from the largest city system to a remote rural school 32 miles from a railroad—on horseback—in the snow-capped peaks of the Cascade Mountains.

Everywhere she has found an educational awakening, intelligent interest on the part of the public, deep earnestness and a spirit of service on the part of the teachers.

"Perhaps the profession has never realized so fully before that the schools belong to the people and that the people can have the kind of schools they want; in consequence of this realization there is a widespread conviction that every movement for the betterment of education must be led by the educators themselves.

"Abraham Lincoln said: 'Public sentiment is everything, with public sentiment nothing can fail; without it, nothing can succeed. Consequently he who molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes or decisions possible or impossible to be executed.'

"The only condition of permanent social advance in a democracy is an interested citizenship, an informed citizenship.

Progress Reported

"Praise-worthy progress in this next big task of the educators can be credited to last year's record, largely because better organized facilities for the spread of effective educational propaganda were at their disposal through local, state, and national associations.

"All these things show that vital forces are at work, and that the cause of education in the United States is in a state of healthy growth.

"This educational awakening is not confined to our own country, but it is world wide. One hopeful sign of the day is the desire of the educational leaders in many parts of the world to come together for discussion of problems and interchange of ideas.

"The Pan-American Conference, which met in Honolulu in August, 1921, was called at the request of the Pan-Pacific Union, invitations being sent to individual educators, universities and other educational institutions. Delegates and visitors from 25 nations bordering on the Pacific were in attendance, and the program included educational problems of common interest to these people. The object of the conference was to promote friendship and unity among the countries represented.

"Dr. Finegan, an official delegate appointed by the United States Government, represented the National Education Association. He reported to the conference the action of the Representative Assembly of the National Education Association in passing a resolution to bring about the organization of an International Congress of Education to be held in the United States in 1923. Dr. Finegan emphasized the significance of this movement to internationalize the work of the National Education Association as a means of carrying on the splendid work begun in this conference.

Plans for World Conference

"This proposal met with a hearty response by the newspapers and public in general. Definite proposals for the world conference on education have been worked out by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and will be submitted to a group of eminent educators during this Boston meeting.

"The Association has the assurance of President Harding that the administration will co-operate to make the movement a success.

"The Tower-Sterling bill is still in the hands of the committee on Education of the Senate and the House. These committees await the President's recommendation on the reorganization of the executive departments, and while there is no direct

assurance of favorable action, it is safe to say that the administration will recommend the creation of a Department of Education and Welfare, and that the extension of federal aid for the promotion of certain phases of education will be conceded.

Outlook for Education

"Taken as a whole the outlook for education for the coming year is most promising. While many thousands of teachers who left the profession have not returned, we are encouraged by the home-coming of many others, who show by their spirit and determination that they have reconsecrated themselves to the great task of training the nation's children. They have found by wholesome experience that the compensations, about which the profession has always boasted, are not fictitious, but that they are happy realities.

"Business conditions throughout the country are on the up-grade. The period of deflation is about over; industry has charged off its losses; the financial atmosphere is less charged with doubt and uncertainty, and the country is settling down to a period of hard constructive work in which education is bound to play a conspicuous part.

"I believe that the American people want education as never before, and that our chief task is to crystallize this desire into concrete action, and to organize against and rout the forces of pessimism and reaction throughout the country, wherever they may happen to be in authority."

Education Commissioner

Gives Review of Bureau in Year's Administration

John Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, addressing the National Council of Education today on the activities of the United States Bureau of Education, said in part:

"At the last meeting of the National Council of Education at Chicago, I undertook to set out some of the most conspicuous evidences of progress in education, and higher education, and to me to give the council some conception of the activities of the Bureau of Education during the first year of my administration.

"The correlation of effort in the Bureau under a unified plan has worked well in each of the divisions established and has in my opinion, significantly increased the general efficiency of the bureau as a whole. The plan of bringing the various divisions together from time to time in conference and particularly the technical staff has been especially helpful and has brought about a better understanding of the mutual efforts of those working in the bureau and a consequent increase in morale which was evident to me, particularly during the last few months.

Rural Schools

The work of the rural school division has been carried on in three ways: First, field work; second, research and investigation; third, the dissemination of information through bulletins, leaflets, circulars, and general correspondence. Perhaps the most novel feature of policy in the rural division is the plan of directly stimulating progress in rural education by reaching rural superintendents and supervisors with knowledge of the latest and most superior practices and with practical and definite suggestions. Formerly the bureau undertook to furnish information only through bulletins. During the past year we have adopted the policy of getting out much material in leaflets, circulars, and mimeographed form which can be quickly prepared and quickly sent out.

In the field, members of the rural division have visited 22 different states for the purpose of investigating school

this subject in 3000 high schools, and that it is compulsory in about two-thirds of all the largest city school systems. Home economics is being introduced into about 600 new high schools each year.

The Specialist in Commercial Education conducted 10 regional conferences, the chief result of which has been an increasing number of colleges and universities allowing entrance credits in commercial subjects.

Aside from the Technical Staff of the Bureau of Education there are a number of important divisions, among which are the Statistical Division, the Alaska Division, the Editorial Division and the Library Division.

Alaska Aided

At the present time there are 27,500 natives in Alaska scattered over an area of many thousands of miles. In 71 villages the Bureau has established schools with 145 teachers with an enrollment of about 4,000 pupils. Each school is a social center. Many of them contain, in addition to recitation rooms, industrial shops, kitchens, laundries, baths, and teachers' quarters.

The reindeer industry began with the administration of Dr. Harris as Commissioner of Education with the importation of 171 reindeer from Siberia in 1892. In 10 years 1280 reindeer were brought over. There are at the present time in Alaska over 200,000 reindeer, two-thirds of which are owned by the natives. In less than a generation the reindeer industry has brought Eskimos from the primitive to the pastoral state, from nomadic hunters to civilized men, having in their reindeer herds assured support and the opportunity to accumulate wealth.

During the past year two new schools have been established among the Eskimos in very remote places. During the winter just past, a herd of 1353 reindeer was driven by the Bureau of Education herders approximately 1000 miles from a point on the Bering Sea coast to grazing grounds in the vicinity of the government railway. This will provide means of transportation and a possibility for the exportation of reindeer meat which has hitherto been impossible.

Statistics Issued

The library of the Bureau of Education is the largest library composed exclusively of educational and pedagogical books and papers in the United States. During the past year there were 13,341 accessions made to the library, including books and periodicals.

The statistical division gets out annually statistical bulletins covering the varied fields of education such as state school systems, city school systems, universities, colleges and professional schools, etc. During the past year a special study was made of high school teachers' salaries, for 1918-1921. At the present time a special statistical study of foreign languages in secondary schools is being made. Some improvements have been made in our statistical work during the year, including a revision of the blanks for statistics of city school systems after conference with a committee of the Association of Officials of Public Schools and a committee of the department of superintendence. Blanks for the statistics of universities, colleges and professional schools under public control have been improved after conference with the state universities, land-grant colleges, and other organizations. Some slight changes have been made to improve blanks for the statistics of public high schools and of teachers' colleges and normal schools.

During the year the following cities have been surveyed with reference to a whole or a part of school systems: Sparta, Wis.; Trenton, N. J.; Shreveport, La.; Washington, D. C.; Washington, N. C.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Greenfield, O.; and Wilmington, Del. A number of important conferences have been conducted and participated in. Members of the Division of City School Systems delivered in all 67 addresses at educational gatherings in various parts of the country.

Work in Colleges

The work of the Division of Higher Education is of three general types, similar to those of the Divisions of Rural Education and City School Systems. In the field work the division has made surveys of 31 institutions, including the following: Arkansas, State University and 13 institutions of higher learning; Arizona, State University; Oregon, 12 universities and colleges; Tennessee, four colleges. The field work has been completed in connection with the survey of five institutions in Kansas. This division likewise has endeavored to promote the cause of higher education through addresses and educational conferences.

The organization of the technical staff includes, in addition to the divisions of rural schools, city school systems, and higher education, a number of miscellaneous specialists in divisions which serve definitely more than one of these fields. The service division includes specialists in health education, industrial education, home economics, commercial education, educational legislation, and foreign education.

The investigation of home economics instruction showed that approximately 500,000 are now studying this subject in 3000 high schools, and that it is compulsory in about two-thirds of all the largest city school systems. Home economics is being introduced into about 600 new high schools each year.

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done, and no plans now under consideration in many of the states are more than tentative compromises with no positive hope of successful solution.

"In connection with this crisis that has been continually developing in the educational system of the United States, the hope of recovery and of improvement has become that of extraordinary specialization where teachers are becoming experts and specific scholars in subjects, rather than to assume the more humble place of teachers of civilization. As a consequence the student in these variety of institutions comes into contact with the kind and class of ideals that compel him to feel that the super-man is the specialist and the expert and that there is no real place of greater usefulness or of greater accomplishment for any other kind of a mind or personality.

Depends on Common People

"The work of the world must always be borne by the common people, and the progress and the perpetuity of the world of nations must always depend upon the fidelity, the competency and the stability of the common people. If the common people are unable to reach these standards of morality, of efficiency and of reliability that are necessary, civilization will degenerate, education will become a failure and prosperity arising from a failure and accomplishment than ever before in the history of the world.

"As a necessary consolidation and combination have come as the necessary solution of untoward, new conditions and possibilities. Unions in business, organizations of trusts, reductions of the liberty of individuals, submission to combinations of occupations, and attempted dictation of policies of government and of human liberty are becoming the rule while the struggle for supremacy and for control have become more eliminative and more disastrous to individual accomplishment than ever before in the history of the world.

"Consolidation of schools has become a prevailing tendency, consolidation of business and of employment has become an accepted policy, while consolidation of most of the enterprises of civilization has been recognized as the only way for nations to do business with each other, or for the policy of living and letting live to become an outstanding reality.

"What ails the business world today is concentration where there should be dispersion, limitation where there should be expansion, and specialization where there should be generalization, narrow expertness of small prospect where there should be broad possibilities of the rank and file of the broadest prospects.

"The very facts that now are apparent show a condition of society to exist that is creating issues of the most unsolvable kinds that must be met now by every statesman, patriot, and educator rather than to be postponed for later action because of present ignorance of what is best to do or of present incompetency to be adjusted until limitations and dependence have become the common lot of humanity in the making.

"Let America become awake to the greatest need of the times, the guaranteeing of a genuine education and an adequate training to every member of human society so that our democracy may be absolutely competent to meet all the exigencies of these prolific times, and to grant independence and self-support for the individual found within the confines of the democratic influences of an American State."

Dr. A. E. Winship Outlines Real Values and Defects of Educational Surveys

Dr. Albert E. Winship of Boston, chairman of the committee on educational survey of the National Council

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)



In 1921 the production of motor trucks was 154,550 compared with 322,000 for 1920—a decrease of over 50%.

In that same year more Ward Electrics were shipped than ever before.

Is all this due to the advertising? No; but Mr. Ward says: "If advertising can be likened to the tool with which the salesman works, then the John O. Powers Company has given our selling staff the best tools we have ever had."

If you are near enough to New York for us to serve you well, we shall be glad to put you on our mailing list now and talk with you when you are ready.

John O. Powers Co.
50 East 42nd Street New York

Advertising

Open Saturday and Monday Closed Tuesday the 4th

Men's Knit Union Suits—Cooper's Allen A. Carter's Munsingwear.	Special Sale Pure Worsted Bathing Suits—A \$3.50 value at \$2.50
Sizes up to 50..... \$1.65	Sizes up to 50
Knee Length Nainsook Union Suits—Cooper's Allen A. \$1.00	Tom Wye Pure Worsted Bathing Suits.
Wilson Bros. U500 Reis..... \$1.15	\$3.50 to \$5.00
Sizes up to 50	For the Big Fellows—Heavy Worsted Suits.
	Sizes 46, 48 and 50... \$4.50

McPHERSON'S OLD ORIGINAL GLOVE STORE
71-91 Hanover Street, Boston

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

OPEN EVENINGS

OUTLINE OF CONVENTION TOPICS ASSIGNED TO DAILY SESSIONS

Theme—Education and the Democratic Awakening
Meetings in Mechanics Hall unless otherwise indicated.

Sunday Evening, July 2, 8:00 o'clock

Music furnished by a special orchestra and chorus under the direction of John A. O'Shea. Official pianist, Ida McCarthy. Orchestra furnished by Maurice F. O'Shea.

The Democratic Awakening Presents a New World Outlook

The New Education—W. G. Cove, President, National Union of Teachers of England and Wales; Rhonda, Wales.

Far-Reaching Results of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments—Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary, National Council for Reduction of Armaments, Washington, D. C.

Outstanding Features in American Progress—P. P. Claxton, Provost, University of Alabama.

Educational Message for 1922—A. E. Winship, Editor, Journal of Education, Boston, Mass.

Monday Morning, 9:30

Music furnished by the Ladies Quartet from the Music Supervisors' Class, State Normal School, Lowell, Mass., under the direction of Elizabeth Damon.

Folk dancing by children from the grades, Grace Lennon in charge.

Democratic Awakening Emphasizes Importance of Professional Training for Teachers

Professional Training for Teachers of City Schools—Olive M. Jones, New York City.

Professional Training for Teachers of Rural Schools—Minnie J. Nielson, State Superintendent, Bismarck, N. D.

Presentation of Banners—By Miss Williams to states having largest enrollment in state and national associations.

Improvement and Preparation of Teachers While in Service—Peter A. Mortenson, Superintendent, Chicago, Ill.

Professional Standards for Classroom Teachers—Jessie L. Skinner, Portland, Oregon.

State and National Responsibility for Teacher-Training—Thomas E. Finegan, State Superintendent, Harrisburg, Pa.

Monday Afternoon, July 3, 2:00

Afternoon devoted to programs of the departments of the Association and of allied organizations.

Monday Evening, July 3, 7:30

Danny Deever, Damosch, sung by Edward Sullivan. Selected Hawaiian Songs, sung by William K. Hoopi, Hawaiian delegate. The Old Flag, arranged; Annie Laurie, arranged by Geibel; Sunset, Van De Water; sung by the Lotus Male Quartet of Boston.

Democratic Awakening Shapes Future Educational Policies

Massachusetts Welcomes Educators—Jeremiah E. Burke, Superintendent of Schools, Boston, Mass. Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston.

The Profession Appreciates Foundations Early Established in Massachusetts and Her Present Interest in Education—Susan M. Dorsey, Superintendent of City Schools, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Democratic Awakening and Professional Organization—Charles Ormond Williams, President of the National Education Association, Memphis, Tenn.

General Reception

Following the program in Mechanics Hall there will be a general reception and dance in the ballroom of the Copley Plaza Hotel. This reception which has been arranged by the local committee is known as the President's Reception. All members of the Association and their friends are welcome.

Tuesday Morning, July 4

The official celebration of the City of Boston for the 4th of July is outlined below. Delegates to the convention and their friends are cordially invited. The official badge will admit.

9:30 a. m. Boston Common. Flag raising by Mayor James M. Curley.

10 a. m. Old State House. According to a time-honored custom, a member of the graduating class of the English High School, dressed in the uniform of a Colonial officer, will read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony.

10:30 a. m. Patriotic exercises at Faneuil Hall, Mayor Curley presiding. Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, Superintendent of Boston Public Schools, orator.

3 p. m. Boston Common. Pageant entitled Child Lore of America, participated in by 900 children from the various settlement houses of Boston. Superintended by the Boston Social Union.

8 p. m. Boston Common. Customary Fourth of July International Pageant on the platform in the Frog Pond.

10 p. m. Fire works on Boston Common.

Tuesday Evening, July 4, 8:00

Music furnished by the Meistersingers of Boston.

Democratic Awakening Promotes Progress Toward Realization of Early American Ideals

Democracy in the Classroom—Effe MacGregor Teachers League, Minneapolis, Minn.

The New Outlook—Katherine D. Blake, Principal, New York City. The Women of America and the Democratic Awakening—Maud Wood Park, President, National League of Women Voters, Washington, D. C.

Message From Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State—Presented by Andrew F. West, dean of Graduate School, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

Peace-Time Program of the American Legion—Alvin M. Owsley, National Director Americanism Commission, American Legion Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

Wednesday Morning, July 5, 9:00

First Business Session of Representative Assembly

Report of Committee on Salaries, Tenure and Pensions—Salaries Division, Myra L. Snow, Seattle, Wash., Chairman; Tenure Division, Marian Updegraff, Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman; Pensions Division, Philip E. Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman.

Report of Rural School Committee—John F. Sims, Stevens Point, Wis., Chairman.

Report of Committee on County Superintendents' Problems—Lee L. Driver, Harrisburg, Pa., Chairman.

Report of Joint Advisory Committee of the National Education Association and the American Legion—J. M. Gwinn, New Orleans, La., Chairman for the N. E. A.; Henry J. Ryan, Indianapolis, Ind., Chairman for the Legion.

Wednesday, July 5, 2:00—Mechanics Hall

This afternoon will be devoted to programs of the departments of the Association and of allied organizations, including a joint meeting in Mechanics Hall of the Departments of Classroom Teachers, Elementary Education, Elementary School Principals, and Kindergarten Education, and the National Conference on Educational Method.

Wednesday, July 5, 8:00

Music furnished by the Gallo Symphony Band. Conductor, Stanislas Gallo.

Democratic Awakening Demands Improvement in Rural Life

Outstanding Needs for Rural Life Today—George A. Works, State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Consolidation, Supervision, and Administration of a County System of Schools—Agnes Samelson, Superintendent, Clarinda, Ia.

State Aid for Teachers' Salaries—James Herbert Kelley, Secretary, Pennsylvania State Teachers Association, Harrisburg, Pa.

National Responsibility for the Improvement of Rural Schools—Mabel Carney, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Criminal Inequalities in Educational Opportunities—J. L. McBrien, Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind.

Address—John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

Thursday Morning, July 6, 9:00

Second Business Session of the Representative Assembly

Report of Legislative Commission—George D. Strayer, Columbia University, New York, N. Y., Chairman.

Report of Committee on Foreign Relations—Augustus O. Thomas, State Superintendent, Augusta, Maine, Chairman.

Report of Committee on Research Agencies—Jesse H. Newton, Superintendent, Denver, Col., Chairman.

Report of Illiteracy Commission—Cora Wilson Stewart, Frankfort, Ky., Chairman.

Report of Committee on Sources of Revenue—William B. Owen, President, Chicago Normal College, Chicago, Ill., Chairman.

Report of Committee on Health Problems—Thomas D. Wood, Columbia University, New York, N. Y., Chairman.

Thursday Afternoon, July 6, 2:00

This afternoon will be devoted to programs of the departments of the Association and of the allied organizations.

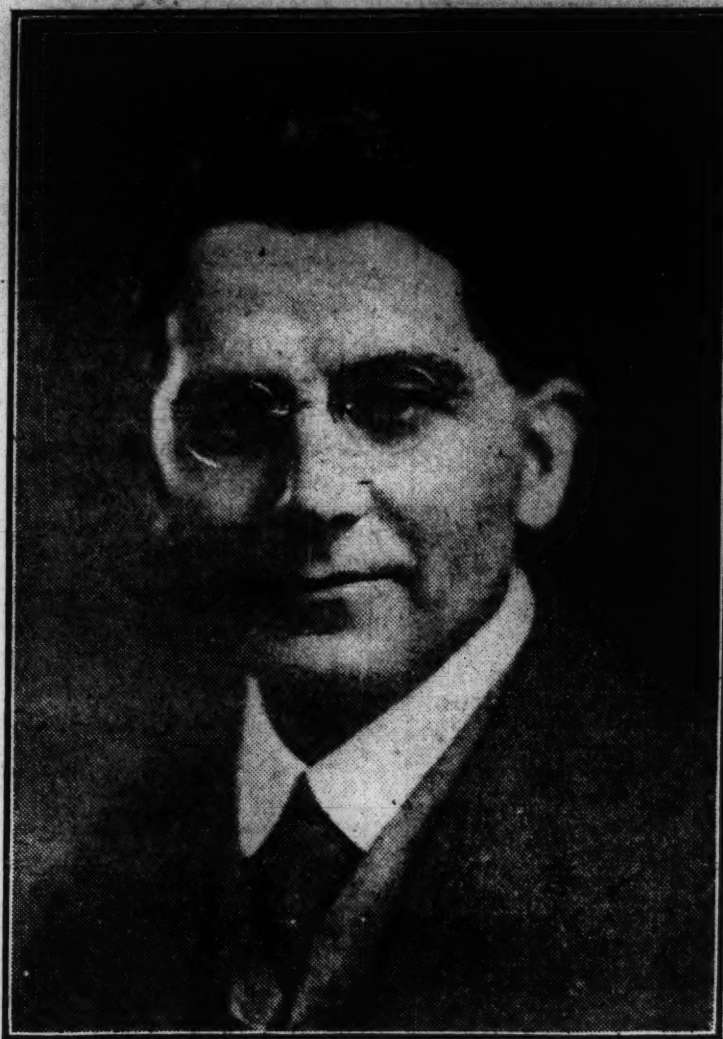
4:00—5:00

Channing H. Cox, the Governor of the Commonwealth, will give a reception to visitors to Boston in connection with the National Education Association. The reception will be in the Hall of Flags at the State House, on Beacon Street, from 4 to 5 o'clock.

Thursday Evening, July 6, 8:00

at Boston Opera House

Music furnished by a special orchestra and chorus under the di-



W. G. Cove

President of the British National Union of Teachers, Who Is Visiting Boston to Address the Conference of the National Education Association

rection of John A. O'Shea. Official pianist, Ida McCarthy. Orchestra furnished by Maurice F. O'Shea.

Democratic Awakening Requires Intelligent Citizenship and Highest Quality of Leadership

A New Type of Leadership to Carry Out the New Policies—Mary McSkimmon, President, Massachusetts Teachers Federation, Brookline, Mass.

Report of Editorial Council—William C. Bagley, Columbia University, New York, N. Y., chairman.

Responsibility of College and University—Henry W. Holmes, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University.

Improvement of Motion Pictures—Will H. Hays, Director, National Association of Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., New York City.

Our Need of an Intelligent Electorate—James E. Russell, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Friday Morning, July 7, 9:00

at Loew's State Theater

Third Business Session of the Representative Assembly

Treasurer's Report—Cornelia S. Adair, Treasurer of the Association, Richmond, Va.

Report of Board of Trustees—Carroll G. Pearce, Milwaukee, Wis., chairman.

Report of the Executive Committee—Fred M. Hunter, Vice-president of the Association, Oakland, Cal., Chairman.

Secretary's Report—J. W. Crabtree, Secretary of the Association, Washington, D. C.

Other committee reports. Unfinished business. New business. Resolutions. Election of officers.

Friday Afternoon, July 7, 2:00

This afternoon will be devoted to programs of the departments of the Association and of the allied organizations.

Friday Evening, July 7

This evening is reserved to enable those in attendance to be present at special performances in Boston theaters.

SPECIAL LIBRARY IMPORTANT ADJUNCT TO ALL INDUSTRY

Expansion of industrial research in America as an essential to the sound development of our industries depends in large part upon the functioning of the special library, which in the research laboratory is now recognized as not merely the heart but the whole arterial system of the organization. Arthur D. Little, president of Arthur D. Little, Inc., chemists and engineers of Cambridge, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in a discussion of the employers' attitude toward the special library.

In the light of the present situation in the library field where the increasing value of the special library and its place in industry on the part of employers is regarded as signaling a movement toward opportunity for greater usefulness in all libraries, the viewpoint of the employer as presented by Mr. Little has peculiar significance. It is made especially pertinent at this time because of the fact that this phase of the library problem has been under discussion at the conference of the American Library Association in Detroit during the past week and will be made one of the special topics for discussion at meetings of the library department of the National Education Association next week at the Boston Public Library, Mr. Little said.

Essential to Laboratory

Modern progress can no longer depend upon accidental discoveries. Each advance in industrial science must be studied, organized and fought like a military campaign. Several years ago I declared that our laboratories should each be developed around a special library, the business of which should be to collect, compile and classify in a way to make instantly available every scrap of information bearing upon the materials, methods, products, and requirements of the industry concerned.

My conviction of the essential broadness of this proposition has grown deeper as my experience has broadened, until I now regard the special library as not merely the heart but the arterial system of any adequately organized research laboratory. As it is the function of such a laboratory to extend our knowledge, it cannot function properly unless its working units are strengthened, refreshed and stimulated by the constant stream of facts, theories, and opinions which it is the purpose of the library to supply. The special library fails altogether to attain its full capacity for service if it functions as a repository for facts, however carefully its material

may be classified and arranged. Its higher service may be measured by the aggressiveness with which it reaches out for information, the discretion with which it evaluates the material so secured, and above all, by the promptness and certitude with which the information in readily available form is brought to the notice of those who need it.

Bureau of Information

Although the function and opportunity of the special library are so obvious and so well understood, it does not follow that all special libraries adequately fulfill their function or utilize their opportunity to the full, and in the case of most of them extension of their activities is much to be desired. They should be reconstituted as rapidly as may be as bureau of special information, in which their business is to establish relations with the sources of such information throughout the world, and the best of these sources are more often than not outside of books. The bureau should be intimately familiar with every activity of the organization of which it is a part. It should endeavor to sense the trend of impending effort and to build up reserves of fact against future demands.

Since, however, nothing is more unwieldy and discouraging than a great mass of undigested material, in which information and misinformation are dumped together in a heterogeneous jumble, it should be recognized that merely classifying and indexing the component units of the jumble has not improved it in the least. What is wanted is a sense of value, a nice discrimination, which selects and emphasizes that which is really important and likely to be of use, with the happy faculty of condensation and elimination. Facts thus selected and condensed should be brought together into descriptive bibliographies and cursive monographs kept constantly up-to-date. Few things are less interesting than lists of accessions, while there is a real stimulus and satisfaction in finding upon one's desk a new and authoritative book or pamphlet with a slip which guides one to a well-considered exposition of a subject that is just intruding upon our consciousness.

The unique opportunity of the special library is just beginning to be appreciated, and that appreciation will expand, and rewards to librarians will wax, not merely in proportion as librarians collect, but as they discriminate and make available and place information where it can be used.

W. G. Cove, a Leader in Teaching Profession

London, June 13

Special Correspondence

MR. W. G. COVE, who is visiting Boston at the invitation of the National Education Association of the United States to address their conference, is not only the president of the British National Union of Teachers for the present year, but is also, to a unique degree, the natural leader of the teaching profession in the present educational crisis. The exalted office he holds has frequently, in the past, formed the climax of careers of useful and able, but not necessarily brilliant service.

Mr. Cove, by sheer force of personality, has won the honor at an early age, over the heads of several senior candidates. The body of teachers which he represents is by far the largest and strongest professional organization in the United Kingdom, and in making Mr. Cove their mouthpiece, the 115,000 members of the union were guided by the fact that he is the supreme exponent of their attitude toward the two chief questions of the moment.

It was in the campaign for adequate salaries that he first made his mark; but he has since distinguished himself ever more by his vigorous defense of education. His presidential address at the Easter conference of the union afforded a striking example of his ability in that direction.

Receives Notice in Press

The address received extensive notice in the press, and Mr. Cove's quality can be judged from a few of its sentences. "All that society has accomplished for itself must be put at the disposal of its future members. 'Education is a social service and the school a social agent.' 'It is the purpose of the school to restore the moral value of work by giving our youths a greater understanding of machine processes and a deeper insight into the social character of their labor.' 'For us, there is no waste comparable to the waste of human life, and on the other hand no expenditure so fundamentally economical as that which provides satisfaction for the social, intellectual and artistic impulses of human beings.'"

As a statement of the general case

for education those sentences are true and adequate; at the same time the report of the Geddes committee afforded an opening for his militant qualities, of which he availed himself in a vigorous counter-attack. "Under the guise of economy," said Mr. Cove, "the committee attempted to destroy our educational system; their report embodies the hopes and philosophy of our social and political reactionaries." Although too strong for certain sections of the public, his pronouncement formed an accurate expression of the views of teachers.

Abundance of Good Humor

Physically, Mr. Cove is the opposite to what his reputation for combativeness would lead one to expect. He looks a mere slip of a boy. Success has not spoiled him. He has charm of personality, an engaging and modest bearing, and an abundance of good humor. On the platform, however, he is transformed. There his volucrant oratory is the expression of his whole being. No other speaker on the National Union of Teachers platform has ever aroused the enthusiasm which Mr. Cove has evoked in several important conferences.

His career has been remarkable, and it would appear to be only just beginning. Leaving school at an early age he worked in a South Wales coal mine until he was 16. He then entered the teaching profession, was trained at Exeter University College, and became an assistant master in the Rhondda Valley. After serving in the army during the war, he threw himself into local teachers' politics, and achieved a striking success in the struggle for improved salary scales in Wales. Transferring his interest to the national affairs of the union, he forced the pace in the salary campaign of 1918-20, and in the movement for a higher professional status. With the gathering of the storm clouds of economy and the consequent threat to the interests of teachers and of education generally, the members of the union turned naturally to him for leadership and made him their president. It is confidently believed that this honor is but a rung in the ladder leading to higher distinction still.

NATION'S FUTURE WELFARE BASED ON CHILD TRAINING

Association's Secretary Urges Realization of Vital Need for Education for Citizenship

By J. W. CRABTREE
Secretary, National Education Association

A nation's conscious concern over education is the measure of its interest in its own future. A teacher's awakened professional consciousness is vital to the service of the nation's childhood and the nation's citizenship. Upon these premises rests the foundation of the National Education Association of the United States, whose annual convention continues in Boston for the next week. The charter granted to the association by the Congress of the United States sets forth the purpose of the organization as "to elevate the character and advance the interests of the profession of teaching and promote the cause of education in the United States."

The cause of education today is bound up with the general democratic awakening. Anyone who watched the proceedings of the Arms Conference in Washington realizes that the common man and woman are to receive greater recognition today than ever before. It is clear therefore that the great mass of mankind everywhere must be prepared through adequate, universal, public education for the task ahead.

It is evident that the people have determined to have the advantages of education. It is evident in the enormous enrollment of colleges and universities, exceeding their several capacities. It is evident in the phenomenal growth of high schools all over the country, extending out into the remote rural sections.

It is evident in the attitude of newspapers and magazines toward educational problems. It is evident in the increased expenditures in education, both for teaching and buildings. There is a concrete example of this in Los Angeles, Cal., where by a recent popular vote of 15 to one \$17,400,000 has been voted for a school building program and this just two years after the appropriation by the same city of \$9,500,000 for school buildings.

The Small Beginnings

Democracy is no new term to the National Education Association. The organization, in contrast to those in other countries, is founded on democracy. In 1857 in Philadelphia a group of men organized a National Teachers Association. Growing at approximately the same time were the National Superintendents Association and the National Normal School Association, the first organized effort to assure adequate teaching training. When in 1870 these three societies came together no cleavage was made between the administration and the actual teaching groups, as is the case in other countries. The National Education Association took its stand then for joining the heads of the largest school groups with the teachers of the lowest grades in the most isolated communities, and in that stand was foreshadowed the unity of the whole educational movement in this country.

Ours is not a welfare group to help teachers in need. We try to show teachers that it is not what they get but what they give that matters. We try to educate teachers to feel their part in the larger movement for education.

Effective Campaign On

In the beginning of its existence the organization did not think of itself as a dynamic force shaping policies. Its primary object was discussion of methods and educational science.

Up to 1917 it had enrolled 10,000 active members and several thousand more associate members. In that year it established permanent headquarters in Washington, undertook several active war-time enterprises, and in a short time doubled its membership.

In 1920 it took a further step. It decided to abolish the form of organization by which those who cared to attend the meetings could vote, and frame the policies of the organization. It established a representative form of government by means of which properly accredited delegates should transact its business. Today it has grown to a membership of 110,000. There is every reason to believe that the next few years will see it at a membership of at least half of the 700,000 teachers of the entire nation.

Instead of using this combined force of organized teachers of the nation to coerce the public to do what it believes to be right, the organization endeavors to establish relationships between teacher and nation. The public must realize that the only way to conserve its own interests for peace or for war is through education. And education can only be attained through a teaching force which is well-trained, fairly paid, has proper working conditions, an assured tenure of office, and an awakened professional consciousness.

NEW YORK SCHOOL EXODUS AT AN END

Last of This Year's 90,000 Graduates Receive Diplomas

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 1.—About 90,000 students were graduated from the 600 high and elementary schools here during the year which has just closed, it is estimated. The last of the commencement exercises of the day and evening schools were held yesterday, and teachers and pupils have begun their summer vacation.

Two summer high schools, one at Washington Irving High School and the other at the Boys High School, Brooklyn, will be conducted during the next two months.

DeWitt Clinton High School, with its 7000 students turned out 400 graduates. Washington Irving High School had 653 girl graduates.

Honors were paid during the closing days of the school year to veteran teachers, who are retiring from the service. Among them were Kate M. Stephens, principal of public school 135, who retires with a pension credit for 55 years, and Christine Roy, principal of public school 51, who has served for 52 years.

More than 200 teachers, principals and supervisors, headed by William L. Ettinger, superintendent, will attend the convention of the National Education Association opening in Boston next week.

FEDERAL SUGAR'S PROFITS

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Federal Sugar Refining Company for the period April 2, 1921, to June 3, 1922, reports a profit of \$308,644 after \$333,722 interest on borrowed money. The company's net profit was \$127,450. Dividends were \$732,504, leaving a deficit against profit and loss surplus of \$665,054. The profit and loss surplus June 3 last was \$7,062,474, compared with \$7,667,529 April 2, 1921.

STUDENTS TO TALK ON CITIZENSHIP

League Will Award Medal for Best Oration

Delivery of orations on "The Duty and Opportunity of the United States to Promote International Friendship" by four students from high schools in Massachusetts will be a feature of the annual meeting of the American School Citizenship League at 2:30 Monday afternoon in the Museum of Fine Arts as a part of the National Education Association program. Randall J. Condon, superintendent of schools, Cincinnati, O., president of the league, will preside.

The speakers will be Harris J. Booras, Lawrence, Mass.; Theodore J. Cutting, Melrose, Mass.; Robert W. Lishman, Lynn, Mass.; and Harry O. Page, Swampscott, Mass. They were selected in a state-wide contest conducted by the Massachusetts branch of the league.

The essays were submitted to a board of judges who selected the four to be read Monday. Another board of judges will choose the best oration, for which the successful contestant will be awarded a gold medal bearing the seal of the league. Philander P. Claxton, provost of the University of Alabama, will present the medal.

At the close of the oratorical contest, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the league, will report on the progress for the year. What is regarded as one of the most important achievements of the year is the introduction into grade schools of an American citizenship course in United States history, consisting of five volumes prepared under the direction of the history committee of the league.

That the aim of history teaching is the training for citizenship in its broadest sense, is the fundamental idea of the series. The sale of the books since their publication last October had exceeded even the anticipation of members of the league most interested in the work, it is said by those in charge.

For 14 years the American School Citizenship League has been allied with the activities of the National Education Association, its first annual meeting having been held with the association at Denver in 1909. The fourfold purpose of the league is to define the meaning of American citizenship, to stimulate the teaching of American citizenship in the schools, to prepare material for the use of teachers, and to co-operate with educational agencies in foreign countries for the promotion of international understanding.

The "Course in Citizenship and Patriotism" prepared by the Massachusetts branch of the league, stresses co-operative service and respect for and obedience to law as the means through which true liberty can be reached, and emphasizes the fact that "the United States is peculiarly fitted at the present time, the turning-point in world history, to take a leading part in the struggle for liberty and justice."

MAINE TEACHERS GO TO CONVENTION

AUGUSTA, Me., July 1.—There will be 800 Maine teachers at the National Education Convention in Boston, according to Harold A. Allen, director for Maine. The membership of Maine teachers in the National Association has nearly doubled since February 1, the present enrollment being 2200. All county teachers' associations and the state associations have affiliated. The Maine headquarters will be at Hotel Lenox. Of special interest to Bates graduates is a dinner to be given by the Boston Bates Alumni Association at Huntington Chambers Wednesday.



Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

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BOSTON WELCOMES VISITING TEACHERS

(Continued from Page 1)

The United States. An exhibit prepared by the Boston Schoolhouse Commission is also included, under the direction of Frank Irwin Cooper of Boston. An interesting part of the architectural exhibit is that of the set of school buildings erected throughout the south under the Rosenwald funds of Chicago which provide school facilities for the "poor whites" on an extensive scale.

In Horticultural Hall at Huntington and Massachusetts avenues, Boston, an exhibit has been arranged in connection with the meeting Wednesday afternoon of the National Council of Supervisors of Nature Study. This exhibit has been arranged by the Massachusetts council and consists of gardening and nature study material which has been contributed by directors and supervisors of public and normal schools throughout New England.

Welcome by Institutions

Many institutions in Greater Boston have made extensive plans to welcome the delegates to Boston. Among those who will undertake this task are Radcliffe College, Boston U. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., Boston Public Library, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Children's Museum, Children's Art Center, Harvard University, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston Elementary Teachers' Club, New England Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, various women's clubs in the city, Forsyth Dental Infirmary, Boston University, Automobile Legal Association and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

Special receptions will be held for the teachers in many cases and the colleges have planned to open the buildings at the colleges for inspection. The following receptions have been arranged for: Harvard University, Friday, 4:30 p. m.; Boston Public Library, Thursday, 4 p. m. to 6 p. m.; Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Wednesday, 8 p. m.; Radcliffe College, Friday, 4 p. m. to 6 p. m.; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Friday, 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Many of the other places will be open all of the time during convention week.

Free road service to the association delegates has been offered by the Automobile Legal Association through its service cars which patrol New England highways.

Rest and Writing Rooms

Boston University will maintain a rest room with writing materials in the main building of the college at Boylston and Exeter Streets where the general hospitality committee has its headquarters. The Y. W. C. A. Blue Triangle Center at Mechanics Building also offers its rooms for the accommodation of the teachers and the Boston teachers will act as hostesses.

Other rest rooms are provided at the Women's City Club at 49 Beacon Street; at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue; at the Business Women's Club, 144 Boylston Street; and at the Girls' City Club, 8 Newbury Street. The League rooms at 1 Arlington Street have been taken over by the Boston Elementary Teachers' Club for the convention and the delegates have been invited to make themselves at home there by Miss Adelaide Nelson, president. Writing materials will be available.

The local committee has arranged for several historical trips for the delegates during the week, including that to Lexington and Concord taking most of the day, Wednesday. Luncheon will be served that day to the delegates on the trip at the Colonial Inn, Concord. Another trip has been arranged for Salem Thursday, and Plymouth Friday.

Throughs View Equipment

Mechanics Building was thronged with teachers today inspecting the various exhibits of school books, other supplies, and school furniture and other equipment. The exhibition hall has been decorated with flags in recognition of the Fourth of July, and the booth partitions are painted white with blue trimmings, making a pleasing background.

The convention hall itself, the main hall in the building, is colorfully decorated with blue and buff bunting draped on the balconies, while the stage is decorated with red, white, and blue bunting. Seats have been arranged on the floor of the hall to seat nearly 3000 people, while a large number will be accommodated in the balconies.

Sufficient halls in the Back Bay district have been secured by the committee on halls and meetings, headed by James A. Moyer for the meetings of the large number of organizations affiliated with the association. More than 100 meetings are to be held, which means that more than 500 speakers will address the various groups of delegates during the week of the convention.

It is expected that all previous attendance records for association conventions will be broken this year. The previous record was made by the association when it held its meeting in Boston several years ago.

Official Opening Tomorrow

The general meeting tomorrow night in Mechanics Building will officially open the convention proper and several leaders in educational work will speak on the general topic of "The Democratic Awakening Presents a New World Outlook." Music will be furnished by a picked chorus from among the Boston teachers under the direction of John A. O'Shea, director of music in the Boston Public Schools. Several solos will be rendered and the chorus will give two numbers not including the number by the women's chorus.

The speakers will be W. G. Cove, president of the National Union of Teachers of England and Wales, of Rhonda, Wales, who will speak on "The New Education." Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Reduction of Armaments, of Washington, D. C., will discuss the "Far-Reaching Results of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments," while P. P. Claxton, provost at the University of Alabama, will speak on "Outstanding Features in

American Progress." Dr. A. E. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education in Boston, will speak on "Educational Message for 1922."

EDUCATORS TO SEE HISTORIC CAPE COD

State Superintendents Will Be Guests of Dr. Payson Smith on Motor Tour

State superintendents of public education from all over the United States, with their wives, who are here for the N. E. A. Convention, are guests today and tomorrow of Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, on a motor tour of Cape Cod and the educational institutions located there. It will be the first time that some of these educators have visited the Atlantic coast and this trip will give them not only an opportunity to acquaint themselves with it but also with those storied and historic regions which are among the richest on the North American Continent.

Led by Dr. Smith and escorted by others from the Massachusetts Department of Education, the official start was made at 10:45 o'clock this morning from the State House. Boston members of the party were gathered up from hotels along the way, while others will join them at different parts of the tour.

John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, will join the party tonight at Hyannis. The educators will go direct to Bridgewater, where is the oldest normal school in the United States, having a continuous existence. It was established in 1839. There they will be joined by A. C. Boyden, Mrs. Boyden and Charles H. Bixby, the school secretary. In the afternoon, the party will go on to Hyannis where there is another state normal school and where they will spend the night.

Will See "Real" Cape

Following an early dinner, they will be entertained this evening by the Hyannis Board of Trade on a motor trip which will give them a glimpse of the "real" or traditional cape. They will go to Chatham where they will be able to enjoy a good surf.

Plymouth is the objective for tomorrow. The start from Hyannis will be made in time for attendance Sunday morning in the old church. Dinner at the Samoset Hotel will be followed by a trip to Plymouth Rock and other places of historic interest. The party will return to Boston in time to attend the first meeting of the general assembly of the National Education Association in Mechanics Hall, tomorrow evening.

Included in the party beside Dr. Smith and Mrs. Smith will be: Mr. Tigert; John W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education for Alabama, and Mrs. Abercrombie; George M. Ford, state superintendent of education in West Virginia, and Mrs. Ford; Clarence H. Dempsey, state superintendent of schools in Vermont, and Mrs. Dempsey; John A. Callahan, state superintendent of public instruction in Wisconsin; Benjamin J. Burris, state superintendent of public instruction in Indiana, and Mrs. Burris; Taylor Pye of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission; J. M. McConnell, state superintendent of education for Minnesota; Miss Jean Henderson of Montreal; Miss Annie W. Blanton, state superintendent of public instruction in Texas; Miss E. E. Redfield, superintendent of schools in Idaho.

Other Educators in Party

E. W. Butterfield, commissioner of education in New Hampshire; A. B. Meredith, commissioner of education in Connecticut, and Mrs. Meredith; Dr. A. O. Thomas, commissioner of education for Maine; Miss Katherine L. Craig, state superintendent of public instruction in Colorado; C. T. King, commissioner of education in South Dakota; Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, superintendent of schools for the State of Washington, accompanied by Miss Galbraith of the same State; W. E. Ranger, state commissioner of education for Rhode Island.

From the Massachusetts Department of Education there will be Frank W. Wright, director of the division of elementary and secondary education and normal schools, and Mrs. Wright; Carl L. Schrader, supervisor of athletic instruction; Burr F. Jones, supervisor of elementary education; J. A. Moyer, director of the division of university extension, and Mrs. Moyer; George H. Varney, business agent; Clayton L. Bent, secretary of the teachers' retirement board, and Clarence M. Weed, principal of the state normal school at Lowell.

RECORD LOCOMOTIVE HAIL

DETROIT, July 1.—The Michigan Central road's new super-locomotive No. 8000 pulled 123 cars of coal totaling 8423 net tons from Toledo to Detroit, 60 miles, in three hours and 17 minutes, with one stop for water. Officials believe this is a record locomotive performance for mid-western roads.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE PRESIDENT SHUNS PUBLICITY FOR HEROISM

Snatches Woman From in Front of New York Taxicab, Then Hurries Off Without Giving His Name

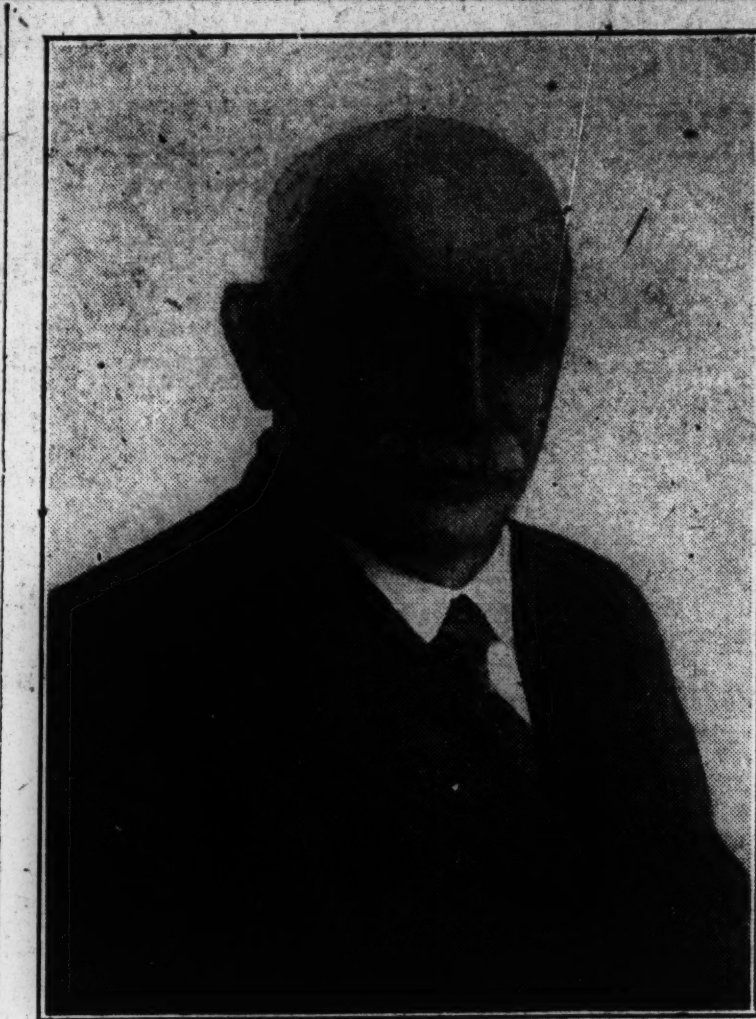
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 1.—The New York World today prints the following:

"When the lights in the Fifth Avenue towers stopped traffic at 11:45 o'clock yesterday morning, pedestrians in Thirty-Fourth Street started to rush across the avenue. A taxicab whirled around the corner. Foot traffic stampeded in its effort to escape. Scores saw a woman dodge from in front of the wheels, collide with a man in the crowd and rebound directly at the car.

"The man shot out an arm, grasped the woman and planted her feet on the sidewalk. She staggered her thanks, looked up and saw that her rescuer was a Negro. Then she was lost in the crowd.

"The policeman at the corner saw



Albert E. Winship

Editor of Journal of Education, Who Addressed National Council on Subject of Surveys

DEMOCRACY IS KEYNOTE AS EDUCATORS GATHER

(Continued from Page 6)

of Education and editor of the Journal of Education published in Boston, presented the final report of the committee at the meeting of the council this morning in the Assembly Hall of Wentworth Institute on Huntington Avenue, Boston, held in conjunction with the annual convention of the National Education Association.

Dr. Winship emphasized the motive as the all-important phase of the survey, and discussed the results of the rural survey in New York State. Dr. Winship criticized any surveys which tended to establish, maintain and propagate a propaganda aristocratic activities and forces, and urged upon the council the value of the public school as a means of raising public standards through self-improvement.

Dr. Winship's speech followed: "One of the most important problems of America today is the educational survey. It affects the method of selecting boards of education and the personnel of the administrations; the extent of finance and the provision of it; the professional preparation, tenure and pensions of teachers and administrators; courses of study, principles, methods and devices. It deals with teachers and preachers, politicians and propagandists. Fortunately, up to date there has been slight question as to the honesty or ability of the surveyors. The problem is entirely apart from the personnel.

"It is a question of possibilities and probabilities, of motives and method, its direct use and indirect abuse. The possibilities of a real survey do not concern us, for there is slight probability that there will be any such surveys.

"We must deal with surveys based either on sample cases or on questionnaires. Sample cases are more or less refined guess work, a sort of gamble on probabilities by experienced gamblers.

"The best estimate of the probable value of a questionnaire is the recent rural survey in New York State. There are 8400 one-teacher schools. There were 1600 replies. More than four of these were from these counties. No other counties had many answers and many counties had none or only one.

"That is as much as can be hoped for quantitatively and qualitatively, there are as many values as there are individuals.

"The motive is the all-important phase of the survey. We give slight attention here to the local motive which is often spite or politics. The surveyors are not responsible for local abuse through motive. Fortunately there is less and less liability of mischief makers, finding among surveyors, tools to do their bidding, but unfortunately no survey is possible that will not lend itself to the worst purposes of the worst elements in a community.

Dangers in Headlines

"Again and again a local paper will select a paragraph or sentence, flame it in headline, saying a week later in small type that it did not give a fair impression. Everyone reads the first statement, few read the second, and some of those who read it give it little heed.

"The individual survey cannot be held the act, tapped the man on the shoulder, and asked his name.

"Why?" asked the man, "are you going to arrest me?"

"No," replied the officer, "but you were a brave act and I want to report it."

"All right, then; just say a black man did it, was the quick answer, and the Negro went about his business."

"A reporter from The World got his name, but not from the Negro. He followed him to a hotel, learned that this rarely modest American was Dr. Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, successor to Booker T. Washington, major in the American army, who led his people to France and rendered notable service to his country, heroic in figure and conduct, but in his own estimate of his service 'just a black man'."

lay and controversy. Guy Lowell's plan was the one finally adopted.

"We expect that work will be started within three or four months," Mr. Craig said, "and that within four years the building will be completed and ready for occupancy."

The contract covers everything except the plumbing. The foundation was laid during Mayor Mitchell's administration. The present administration was on the point of signing a contract for the building when Samuel Upton exposed the Hettrick limestone ring, causing another delay. The city has lost about \$2000 a day in interest for years.

NON-UNION TRADE SCHOOLS OPENED

Chicago Committee Seeks to End Labor Shortage in Open Shops

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 1.—Efforts to meet the increasing shortage of building trade mechanics in open shops are being made by the Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award by opening schools for carpenters, plumbers, painters, and sheet metal workers. A school for plumbers began instruction last night.

Practical and theoretical training will be given, and those enrolling are expected to attend classes four nights a week. The first lessons last night dealt with Chicago's sanitary code, with which every local plumber must be familiar.

The four major trades in which there is a shortage of men will each have two classes each evening. One will be for senior workmen who have had practical experience but who wish to brush up on the technical side. The other will be for newcomers in the trade.

DIPLOMAT BRIEFLY OUTLINES ITALY'S POLICY IN NEAR EAST

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 1.—Marchese Visconti Venosta, a prominent figure in the Italian diplomatic world, who has come to London with Signor Schanzer, has briefly outlined Italy's policy in the Near East to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Italy," he said, "is essentially a Mediterranean power. She has an economic interest in Asia Minor and is keenly anxious for peace between Greece and Turkey, so that she can develop this interest. She felt that the Paris proposals formed a satisfactory basis for a permanent settlement, but unfortunately they did not prove acceptable to either of the warring countries.

"While the immediate outlook in Asia Minor is unpromising—I fear the present year will not see the end of the struggle—no effort must be spared to bring about peace, which is the only way to rescue the unfortunate peoples who at present are undergoing such dreadful sufferings. The prime consideration in drawing up peace terms must be the safeguarding of the rights of minorities."

LESS COTTON IN SIGHT

Figures of the New York Cotton Exchange place the amount of cotton brought into sight for the week at 123,175 bales, compared with 120,665 in the similar week last year.

REACTION IS ISSUE, SAY DEMOCRATS

McCumber Defeat Commented Upon by Party Committee

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Democratic National Committee takes the position that the defeat for renomination of Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, is due partly to the fact that he cast his vote for the seating of Truman H. Newberry (R.) as Senator from Michigan, in spite of the charges against him. The committee also alleges other reasons, including asserted shortcomings of the Harding Administration. In the course of an authorized statement it says:

The doom of Senator McCumber was sealed when by the rule of seniority he became chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, succeeding the late Boies Penrose, and adopted and continued the policy of the reactionary group in control of the Senate. As chairman of the Finance Committee he has been as zealous and uncompromising in his reactionism as was Penrose. By allying himself with the reactionaries he put himself in opposition to the prevailing sentiment in his own State and throughout the west and in the Nation itself.

By his management of the tariff bill he antagonized the Republican press of the country, and by accusing it of being influenced and controlled by its business patrons has alienated the press generally and many business interests as well.

MR. Hylan Signs FOR COURT HOUSE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 1.—John F. Hylan, Mayor of New York, and Charles L. Craig, Controller, have signed a contract with the George A. Fuller Construction Company for the erection of the new courthouse at a cost of \$4,139,000. This ends 19 years of de-

Educational Etchings

YOU wouldn't believe how difficult it is to make people understand that we're going to maintain a stenographic service free of charge during the convention," said an official. "You'd think people would be charmed to believe anything could be free." Nevertheless, there it is. Correspondence is to be carefully done at no cost to the delegate in a balcony isolated from the confusion of convention noise. And the girls, 12 of them from the Boston Clerical School, will be able to acquire "manner and personality" by direct business contact.

Solemn faced and with perplexity in her eyes, a woman with the sharpness of the middle west in her accent, stood in bewilderment at the registration desk, asking the clerk to tell her the direct route to some point in a city strange to her. "But my dear," said the clerk, "there are no direct routes. Don't you know that Boston is built upon a system of cow-paths?"

Evidently there is an art to finding temporary homes for convention delegates. Only a housing artist would consider whether her clients were Southerners or Westerners or New Englanders and plan, accordingly, accommodations in the homes of Southerners and Westerners and New Englanders. Miss Deans says her department means more to her than merely supplying shelter.

"From the Adams House to Young's—at the other end of the alphabet," is part of her policy too. Which makes a nice little allowance for the person who would much prefer to stay at a hotel the name of which begins with the letter B than one which begins with T.

The boys of the high school cadets who will be commissioned officers next year are among those marshaled as a Guide Corps to assist delegates in finding living quarters or points they may wish to visit. Paul Kirk, who led the Cadet parade on June 9, was among the first to offer to serve, and troops of cadet youngsters hurried along to be in the company of the great.

If a chain is only as strong as its weakest link cannot it be said that a country is as strong as its weakest educational link? Miss Charl Ormond Williams has said, "It is our task to place a trained teacher in every schoolroom in America, and that task is and must remain national in character." As this plan materializes it will become less and less true that American education has been in a somnolent state.

There will be no "ballet infime" put on as the exhibit of the Hawaiian delegation. An enterprising newspaperman at once questioned the two delegates who arrived yesterday about the costume which has become the most casual pictorial symbol of Hawaii and was told with derision that such costumes had not been seen, except outside of Hawaii, in many years. The issue of the Hawaiian delegation is far more serious than any discussion of customs or costumes, and takes the form of an intensive campaign of finding

test against continued taxation by the United States Government without representation.

Now comes the child of the twentieth century who, after peamanship instruction in the schools of today, says to its parents, "I can't take your note to the teacher. You bent way over and scribbled it with your fingers and it looks terrible. In my school we sit up straight and use our arm muscles!" Believing that penmanship is to play an increasingly prominent part in contemporary life, more concerted attention than ever is being given to the development of practical writing ability in school children. And, of course, it is an advantage to find a means of doing away with the scorn of the younger generation for the handwriting of the elder.

Miss Edina Campbell of the Hickox Shorthand School ascribes a new feature to the business of stenography when she pleads for the "upholding of the dignity and beauty of the language of dots and dashes." Which would appear to elevate stenography to the class of the fine arts. Perhaps such a step grows from the conservatism she must have experienced when, upon dictating to a stenographer-in-the-making, "He paid me \$20 and accrued interest," she received, neatly typed and delivered with a bit of a flourish, "He paid me \$20 and a crude interest."

If the seed planted by F. H. J. Paul concerning the obligation of faculties in supervision of the social experiences of their pupils bears fruit it may interfere with the younger intellectuals who just now could scarcely do without the flapper as a thesis for their precocious novels. For the flapper may pass if the flappers and the faculties can come to terms.

RADIO TO BROADCAST RURAL SCHOOL PLEA

"Equality of Educational Opportunity" is the subject of an address to be broadcast by Miss Charl Ormond Williams, president of the National Education Association, from Medford Hills, Mass., on Monday, at 3:30 p. m. Special receiving apparatus with loop aerial is being installed in the auditorium of Mechanics Building for the occasion by the Copley Radio Company of Boston, with loud speakers in various parts of the room, making it possible for teachers from all over the country to see for themselves the possibilities of radio, particularly in rural communities, for making available to all not only entertainment on the community plan, but lectures and actual instruction by the best authorities.

Miss Williams is herself engaged in rural school work; being superintendent of schools of Shelby County, Tennessee, and believes that "people in the farming districts should have as good educational advantages as those in urban centers, both on the grounds that education is one of the most fundamental values and should be equally available to all in a democracy, and because the cities themselves draw extensively for the conduct of their affairs upon the rural educated population.

Delegates, Visitors and Guests

National Education Association

Boston, July 1-8, 1922

The extension and promotion of clean journalism being one of the educational necessities of the hour, you are cordially invited to visit and inspect the publishing plant of

The Christian Science Monitor

"AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER"

NEAR HUNTINGTON AND MASSACHUSETTS AVES.
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A closer acquaintance with the Monitor, its news gathering facilities and its interesting manner of handling world affairs, will give a better knowledge of its educational value. Clean, constructive news covering Boston, New England and world-wide events appears daily.

AT NEWS STANDS, 5c COPY

At Booth Number 164, Mechanics Building, The Christian Science Monitor and other leading newspapers from cities throughout the country are on file. Visitors are requested to call daily and avail themselves of these facilities.

Coolie Trackers of the Yangtze River, Philosophers of Great Brawn and Courage



TRACKERS STRETCHED OUT ON AN EASY REACH



COOK AND DRUM MAN EATING AFTER CREW HAVE BEEN SERVED

NAVIGATION of the hundred-mile stretch of gorges on the Yangtze River west of Ichang, calls for persistence, courage, care and brawn. These Chinese boatmen have in abundance. This part of the "Big River," as the Chinese call it, is full of bad rapids and whirlpools. The sides of the gorges are precipitous cliffs rising to 4000 feet.

Steamers of special design have traversed this stretch for 10 years, but they can only run during high water, or eight months of the year. The rest of the year all travel must be by native boats, of a pattern 2000 years old. When the wind is up river these boats spread their sails, but unfortunately this is only a small fraction of the time so tracking with a tow line ashore must be employed. Here is where the brawn of the tracker is called into play, for the tow path passes over stony shores, sometimes along a shelf on the cliff-side 100 feet above the river and other times along the shifting shale of a hillside farm.

Over the Rapids

Our houseboat had 25 trackers who dragged us 15 to 20 miles a day against the current. When the big rapids were encountered extra help was employed. To cross the Chin Tan Rapids 200 local men were added to our tow lines. For more than 20 minutes these 225 men put forward every ounce of strength they possessed to pull the boat over the hundred yards of bad water, running at 12 miles an hour. The ropes were taken up inch by inch around stone posts. No rests were allowed for many junks were waiting their turn to get over, so delays were not tolerated. Once over our men resumed their tracking as if no especial effort had just been put forth.

At small rapids the men must work without the posts, so it is no unusual sight to see the full crew almost flat holding the boat in the rapids, with their feet dug deeply into the rocks. Every muscle is taut, the singing has ceased and amid the stillness of the waters the fight to conquer goes on. Only rarely do the men lose control, then they are pulled up standing, as they feel the boat dropping back they quickly fall backward so as to release their harness from the main rope and not be dragged into the river. If by accident they are not released in time they are pulled off the cliff into the river and lost. This makes the work both hard and hazardous.

A Diving Crew

Sometimes more than a hundred yards of tow rope is let out, this gets caught on submerged rocks or tangled in the ropes of other boats trying to pass. Then the men discard the slight garments and dive under the boat, removing the cause of the trouble. Whenever the boat goes aground the crew jump into the water and shoulder the boat off into deep water.

When no tow path is possible the men come aboard and row the boat till the path appears again. At this time they sing and are happy, the men drone out their ditty and stamp in unison on the loose board deck, oblivious to the fall of the head tracker laid upon the back of anyone caught shirking at the oars.

Happy Chow Time

The greatest time for the crew is chow time. When the men first come aboard to eat the captain's rice, they will eat three or four large bowls of rice every few hours. The poor Chinese coolie is only a meal or two removed from starvation, so the trackers come aboard half starved and proceed to get filled up quickly.

Once filled up the daily routine is a breakfast of rice and thin soup before going ashore at daybreak. Around noon the boat pulls near the shore and the men pile aboard, gulp down the rice and return to work inside fifteen minutes. A relish of vegetables is added to the rice and soup at this meal. This vegetable may be mustard leaves, celery, Chinese cabbage, turnip rooted lettuce or any coarse leaved green vegetable in season. The basis of the soup is boiled beans, peas or bean curd. Bean curd is a high protein food product made by grinding soya beans under water, adding a little gypsum water and allowing the material to stand all night. A thick white curd settles out. It is sold wet or dried and smoked. The smoked product in three-inch squares and inch thick keeps very well, these are the kind used aboard the boats. The evening



TRACKING AT BOTTOM OF CLIFF

meal eaten leisurely at the end of the day's work duplicates the noonday repast.

The captain's contract with the men calls for a catty (1 1/3 lbs.) of pork a month. No other meat is served on the trip unless they are carrying foreigners who will give a bonus feast of meat if the journey is shortened by good work on the part of the men. The poorer Chinese families buy meat in two-ounce lots at long intervals. It is a luxury and not a necessity. The wealthy Chinese are heavy meat eaters, but the real workers live on a practically vegetable diet. The only condiment of the trackers is dried capicum peppers ground in soya bean sauce.

The cook is an important man on board a junk. He must have the right quantity of rice cooked and hot when

wanted. He must calculate close, for the tracker will not eat warmed-over rice. Any left over is given to wayside beggars. The captain is ever on the outlook to see that this amount is a minimum. Rice is boiled hard for an hour, then steamed in a bamboo colander over boiling water for three hours, when it is dumped into a wooden tub and kept hot while the rest of the meal is being prepared, for the cook has only one pan to work with.

At night after the meal is over the men roll up in their pukals—cotton-wadded comforters—and stretch out on the floor at the front of the boat. Over them is a bamboo matting. They will sleep through rain or any disturbance. Year in and year out this is their routine. Happy, contented lives they seem to live.

Here and There in Astronomy

By EDWARD SKINNER KING
REMARKABLE changes in the "Crab" nebula in Taurus have been observed by Prof. J. C. Duncan of Wellesley, Mass., on photographs obtained at the Mt. Wilson Observatory, California.

This nebula was discovered in 1758 by Charles Messier, a French astronomer. The discovery came rather by accident. Messier was not looking for nebulae; he was following a comet, when this tiny elliptical patch of light drifted into the field of his telescope. It immediately attracted his attention, for a nebula of this kind appears very much like a "comet." When a comet hunter sees such an object, either a nebula or a condensed cluster of stars, and does not know its true character, his only resource is to keep it under observation. A comet very soon discloses itself by its motion among the stars. Determining, no doubt, to save any observers similar perplexity, Messier compiled, a few years later, his celebrated catalogue of star clusters and nebulae. The "Crab" nebula headed the list, and is known to this day as M. 1, that is No. 1 in Messier's Catalogue. Other nebulae and star

clusters bear subsequent numbers. For example, the great cluster in Hercules is called M. 13.

Announcement that changes in the Crab nebula had been detected by Lampland at Flagstaff led Professor Duncan to investigate the matter. Engaged in special work at Mt. Wilson, he photographed this nebula using the full aperture of the 60-inch reflecting telescope. For comparison with this plate he had a photograph made with the same instrument by Ritchey about 11 1/2 years previously. Here was afforded excellent material for showing what changes had taken place during the interval between the two photographs. The two plates were compared by means of an instrument called a "stereocomparator," a sort of glorified stereoscope, by which both photographs were viewed in coincidence. Any point or points which have moved appear as standing above or below the general level of the field. It was immediately apparent that change in the relative luminosity of different parts of the nebula had occurred, particularly in the bright region northwest of the center; even more interesting were the movements of certain filaments and condensations of the structure. The motion of these

in general was away from the center of the nebula. As points of reference 12 condensations were selected and compared with 13 closely adjacent stars. By measures with the micrometer of the stereocomparator, the movements of the nebular condensations were determined. The displacements were all systematically outward from the center, as if the nebula were expanding. The motion of the 13 comparison stars is shown to be quite at random. On the average, the outward radial displacement of the nebular points is 1.54 seconds of arc in 11 1/2 years.

This displacement does not indicate an inordinate velocity of the different parts, as comets would go, for if the nebula were distant 100 light-years, the rate of expansion would be only about 16 miles a second. As Professor Duncan remarks, it is unnecessary to assume either an extraordinary distance or an extraordinary velocity in the nebular particles in order to believe that the observed motions are real. He exhibits a photograph with arrows entered on it to represent the displacements that would take place if the motions should continue constant for 500 years. The nebula in that time would expand to nearly double its present size. That it will keep on indefinitely is of course uncertain. It is possible that after expanding it will contract again, nor are we sure that the nebula as a whole partakes of the motion of the measured condensations. That the "Crab" nebula has been found subject to change, may explain why it looks so little like a crab. At the present time there is certainly no appearance of any "claws" to suggest its name.

At the meeting of the Union at Rome May 2-10, more than 100 delegates were present, coming from England, France, Italy, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Egypt, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, United States, Japan and other countries.

Through the vigorous work of the chairman of the 33 committees appointed at the Brussels meeting in 1919, programs had been prepared for discussion. The general purpose was uniformity and co-operation in action

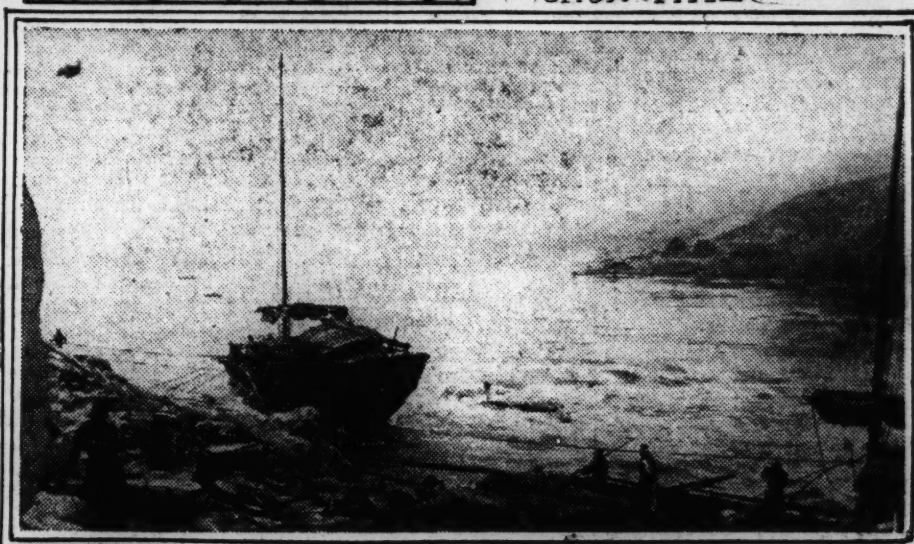
so that the greatest advance could be made in all lines of astronomical endeavor efficiently and without duplication. Many of the points considered and passed upon involve matters too technical for general interest. It was agreed among other things that the constellations should be given their Latin names. This has been the custom in England and America but not in France. It was decided to give grants for the distribution of wireless time-signals. The value of such signals would be for the determination of longitude as well as checking up local errors in the time observations of individual institutions. The Gregorian calendar, now in general use, was favored, but with the suggestion of omitting one day each year and two days in leap years from the weekly reckoning. As the omission of these days of the week to unify the calendar was not adopted at the general meeting, it still is in abeyance. The reports of activity in the various lines were most satisfactory. The astrographic work in regard to the Carte du Ciel, though retarded by the war, is progressing hopefully. The maps of the moon are complete and the list of names for the lunar craters has been prepared. It is planned also to repeat at intervals of 10 years certain phases of work in determining star distances in order to eliminate possible errors.

The next meeting of the International Astronomical Union will be held in 1925 at Cambridge, Eng. Dr. W. W. Campbell of the Lick Observatory will preside as president.

The comet discovered by Skjellerup in May has been observed elsewhere, and preliminary elements of its orbit have been computed. The computers at the Students Observatory, Berkeley, Cal., think that this comet is probably identical with Grigg's Comet of 1902. The comet referred to was discovered by John Grigg of Thames, N. Z., on July 22, 1902. It remained visible for only about 12 days, and apparently no one else observed it. Consequently the elements are quite uncertain. The period of the present comet is set at five years or more. When more observations are available the definitive orbit may be found materially different.



CHOW TIME



THE NEW DRAGON RAPIDS

Cassiobury Park on Edge of Fast Advancing Watford

Not a single bid was forthcoming when the auctioneer in London offered Cassiobury Park and mansion for sale, and the lots were withdrawn. Cassiobury is one of the stately homes of England, the famous seat of the Earl of Essex, whose family has been there for centuries, a house packed with all the treasures that wealth accumulates with the passing of the years. But Cassiobury has this misfortune, that it stands on the edge of Watford, a once quiet town in Hertfordshire which of late years has grown so enormously that the traffic has to be regulated by the police. Thus it has happened that the estate of Cassiobury has acquired a vastly increased commercial value, and its 870 acres are practically the only land available for the extension of the town.

For the present bidders are "shy," but they will come round, for Watford must have these broad Cassiobury acres if it is to develop. What of the house? Cassiobury once belonged to the monastery of St. Albans, but on the dissolution Henry VIII gave it to Sir Richard Morrison, who began the erection of "a fair and large house, situated upon a dry hill, not far from a pleasant river in a fair park." But the chief part of Cassiobury, as we

know it today, is due to the first Earl of Essex, while Wyatt at a later date added a story and made some external alterations.

The glories of the park are its noble cedars, beeches, and chestnuts; not to mention the small bay tree grown from a slip taken from Virgil's grave; the glory of the house is chiefly to be found indoors. When Evelyn visited it in 1650 he "sked well" one room "parquetted with yew" and the Irish marble mantelpieces "brought by my Lord from Ireland when he was Lord Lieutenant, and not much inferior to Italian." These mantelpieces vanished under Wyatt's vandalistic hand, but the six out of the ten reception rooms decorated by Grinling Gibbons remain intact. So does his staircase of soft wood, its perforated panels of acanthus and foliage carved out of the solid. Gibbons, who was appointed carver to Charles II at eighteenthence a day, is everywhere. In several of the rooms he encased the portraits with deeply carved "surrounds" of fruit, flowers, and birds, and treated the oak doors in the same characteristic fashion.

The Turner pictures were sold 25 years ago, but there still remains a contemporary portrait of Henry IV, a portrait of Henry VII and another of his consort, and examples of Lely, Tenier, Vandyck, Reynolds, Kneller, Lawrence, Holbein and Landseer. Relics of Charles I abound, a lock of hair in a crystal locket, a piece of his ribbon of the Garter.

A short time ago King George and Queen Mary motored out to Cassiobury and inspected the park and the house and its treasures. Their visit set alive the rumor that they were looking for a future home for the Duke of York. They may be looking, but it will be odd indeed if their choice falls on a country mansion that stands in increasing danger of being surrounded by the overflow of bricks and mortar from Watford.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

EAST MEETS WEST
IN THE DOUBLES

Neer and Davies, Leland Stanford, and Williams and Wheeler, Yale, to Battle

HAVERFORD, Pa., July 1 (Special).—For the second successive year, it is the East against the West, in the Intercollegiate tennis doubles final. Yale University and Leland Stanford Jr. University of California will meet here this afternoon for the title, as a result of their semi-finals victories late yesterday.

A year ago, it was Harvard University paired off with the University of California in the final round, and for a while yesterday it looked as though the Crimson might figure again, but both Cambridge teams were forced out.

Yale earned its right to play for the title when G. M. Wheeler '23 and L. E. Williams '23, who has also reached the final in singles, decisively defeated the University of Oklahoma team, consisting of B. K. Parks '22 and G. J. O'Connell '24, 6-4, 6-2, after the Oklahomians had surprised the gallery by eliminating R. N. Bradley '22 and G. C. Guild '24 of Harvard earlier in the afternoon.

Leland Stanford's pair, P. F. Neer '22, the dethroned singles champion, and J. M. Davies '22, after a poor start, came through with a brand of tennis that completely swept Harvard's No. 1 team, Morris Duane '22 and K. S. Pfaffman '24, off its feet, and the Californians won out 5-7, 6-0, 8-6.

Thus Yale and Leland Stanford battle this afternoon, after L. E. Williams '23 of Yale and W. D. Brown '23 of Washington University of St. Louis have decided their singles final. The Californians are slight favorites in doubles, and Williams is favored by the majority in singles.

It took Neer and Davies quite a while to get warmed up in their match with Duane and Pfaffman, with the result that the Crimson pair ran out the first set 7-5. Neer, in particular, was erratic in this set. Davies, and Duane, being the bulk of the work for their respective sides. When the California pair settled down in the second set, and drove the Harvard team from one side of the court to another, it was easy to see that they were just striking their stride. Neer and Davies, did not allow their opponents a single game in the second set, their play being almost perfect.

Harvard put up a real battle in the third and deciding set, Pfaffman outshining Duane in this session. Once Pfaffman raced to the side of the court and knocked over a whole row of seats in seats in order to make a pretty return of a Davies' shot, that spun off at angles. Duane was guilty of a number of foot faults, which seemed to upset his playing. The point score:

FIRST SET
Neer and Davies..... 2-4-3-2-0-4-0-1-3-4-5
Duane and Pfaffman..... 4-1-4-2-1-4-4-0-7-1

SECOND SET
Neer and Davies..... 3-4-5-4-4-1-6-1
Duane and Pfaffman..... 7-2-3-3-2-19-0

THIRD SET
Neer and Davies..... 6-1-1-2-2-0-3-4-2-4-4-6-3
Duane and Pfaffman..... 8-0-1-1-2-2-4-5-2-4-10-38-9

Parks and O'Connell of Oklahoma, in their second appearance of the day, made it interesting from the start of the match against Yale's stars, Wheeler and Williams, but the latter soon forced ahead and won with ease. Williams playing brilliant tennis all the way. The summary:

DOUBLES—Third Round
B. K. Parks '22, and G. J. O'Connell '24, University of Oklahoma, defeated R. N. Bradley '22, and G. C. Guild '24, Harvard University, 7-5, 6-0, 8-6.

Semi-Finals
P. F. Neer '22, and J. M. Davies '22, Leland Stanford Jr. University, defeated Morris Duane '22, and K. S. Pfaffman '24, Harvard University, 5-7, 6-0, 8-6.

G. M. Wheeler '23, and L. E. Williams '23, Yale University, defeated B. K. Parks '22, and G. J. O'Connell '24, Oklahoma University, 6-4, 6-2.

MIDLAND PAL WINS
IN FOUR CLASSES
BABYLON, L. L., July 1 (Special).—Midland Pal, James S. Birmingham's chestnut gelding, which sprung a surprise at the recent Huntington Horse Show by leading all veterans in the judging, won all blues in the four saddle classes in which he was entered on the opening day, yesterday, of the second annual Babylon Horse Show, held on the Nursery Farm at Maj. August Belmont at North Babylon.

In the open jumping class Michael J. Deveney won the blue with Barrie, a brown gelding, and second place with Blackwatch. In the hunters and jumpers touch-and-go sweepstakes, Blackwatch won first place, with Barrie fourth.

Others to win blues were J. W. Robertson, with Prince, in the single farm or work-horse event; John Mulcahey, with Belle of Troy, in model polo mounts shown in hand; Sequa-touge Farm, with South Carolina Blossoms, in colts suitable to be saddle horses; F. W. Robinson, with Buster and Prince, with pairs of farm or work horses; Miss Becky Lanier, with Dixie, in mares suitable to produce polo mounts; Mrs. Frank A. Box, with Mistletoe, in novice jumpers.

Peach Blossom, ridden by Miss Jean Salis Regan, won first in novice saddle ponies not exceeding 14.2 hands.

PHILIP BETTENS
MEETS DEFENDER

Two Championships Are Decided

In Illinois Tennis Tourney

CHICAGO, July 1.—In a day's play featured by the settlement of two championships and a lively clash of skill and generalship between Philip Bettens of San Francisco and F. E. Bastian of Indianapolis, Friday's grist of competition in the Illinois state tennis championships proved the magnet for the gala crowd of the tourney. A. L. Weiner and Donald Strachan of Philadelphia were successful against George Holloway, Glencoe, Ill., and Robert Carter, Lake Forest, Ill., in the final round of the junior doubles in one of the decisive matches of the day on the Skokie Country Club's hard courts at Glencoe.

Another final round event brought together two Chicago misses in the girls' singles championship contest, and Miss Emma Marx won the trophy by defeating Miss Frances DuBarry, 6-0, 13-11.

Young Bettens was able to conquer Bastian, who last year won the Western Intercollegiate Conference A. A. individual championship, by a sterling display in the fifth round of the men's singles. The scores were 10-8, 7-5.

The result qualified young Bettens to play with W. T. Hayes of Chicago, defending state champion, in the semi-final round this afternoon.

Although somewhat erratic, Bettens won the match from the Indianapolis player by his forcefulness. He carried the attack to Bastian and kept the latter on the defensive at the base line, where Bastian stayed even during Bettens' occasional streaks of unsteady play. The match proceeded to the California was the player who made the opportunities for a great majority of the deciding shots, and he always possessed the stroke to exploit them.

Three Chicago women players attained the semi-final round in singles, along with one from Indianapolis. They were: Miss Marion Leighton, last year's Illinois state champion; Miss Marian Strobel, Miss K. M. Waldo, and Mrs. H. S. Adams of the Hoosier capital city. Miss Waldo had the most strenuous opposition of the quartet, when she played and defeated Mrs. L. E. Bailey of Chicago in the fourth round, 6-2, 9-7.

For teams of power entered the semi-final divisions in the men's doubles, being: W. T. Hayes and A. M. Squair, Chicago; R. H. Burdick and Bastian, Indianapolis; Bettens, San Francisco, and R. R. Coffin, Providence, R. I.; and W. T. Tilden and Weiner, Philadelphia. The first two pairs will meet in the upper bracket of the semi-finals this afternoon and the latter two in the lower bracket.

Summary:
MEN'S SINGLES—Fifth Round
A. M. Squair, Chicago, defeated George Lott Jr., Chicago, 6-4, 6-1.
R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated W. S. Miller, Chicago, 6-3, 6-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Fourth Round
W. T. Tilden and A. L. Weiner, Philadelphia, defeated A. L. Green and George Lott Jr., Chicago, 6-4, 6-1.
W. T. Hayes and A. M. Squair, Chicago, defeated Alan Wiley and A. P. Hubbell, Chicago, 6-4, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Fourth Round
Mrs. H. S. Adams, Indianapolis, defeated Mrs. R. D. Dowling, Chicago, 6-4, 6-1.
WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round
Miss Marion Leighton and Mrs. A. E. Michel, Chicago, defeated Mrs. R. S. Stewart and Mrs. Belle Dowling, Chicago, 6-2, 6-4.

Mrs. H. S. Adams, Indianapolis, and Miss Katherine Waldo, Chicago, defeated Miss Marian Strobel and Mrs. L. E. Bailey, Chicago, 6-2, 6-4.

CANADIAN BOATS
LEAD THE FIRST DAY

TORONTO, Ont., June 30 (Special).—The Canadian boats had much the better of the argument today in the first day of the annual regatta of the Lake Sailing Skiff Association, which brought out entries from practically every club on Lake Ontario. The big events of the day were the first races for the James Douglas and Emerson International challenge cups for 14 and 12 foot singles, respectively, which are at present held by the Canadians.

In addition there are nine challenge cups, at stake in the first event for the Douglas trophy. W. Walker of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, the defender, was first over the mark but he was soon overhauled by Edward Emerson of the Olcott Club. The challenge trophy was won by the Olcott Club, which led at the first buoy by almost a minute and this lead was gradually reduced until Walker was five seconds ahead at the completion of the first round and he gradually increased his lead until the finish, winning the first race by a comfortable margin.

The Emerson trophy was won by the Canadian defender, William Reilly, of the Toronto Canoe Club, who took the lead at the start over George Ross of Rochester and was never headed. There will be another race in each of these events tomorrow and if the challenges are successful there will be a third race on Sunday.

MISS CUMMINGS MEETS
MISS COLLETT TODAY

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 30.—Miss Edith Cummings of Chicago, star of the Onwentsia Country Club, will meet Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, eastern woman golf champion, in the final round of 18 holes for first honors in the Country Club's international invitation tournament tomorrow.

Miss Cummings, who is the defending champion, today defeated Lee Mida of Chicago in the semi-final, 6 and 5.

Miss Collett was given a sharp contest by Mrs. F. C. Letts of Chicago, the eastern champion, winning the match by one hole.

PROF. L. D. COX SELECTS FIRST
ALL-AMERICAN LACROSSE TEAM

Season of 1922 Is the Most Brilliant in the History of the Game in the United States

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 1 (Special).—The special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor secured from L. D. Cox, editor of the lacrosse guide for 1922, the members of the first All-American lacrosse team selected in the history of the sport. Professor Cox is head of the Landscape Engineering Department of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, coach of the Syracuse University team, undefeated national champions for 1922 and also winner of the world championship on an international championship having defeated both Toronto and the English team from Cambridge and Oxford, which team the Syracuse coach represented in the United States.

Cox gathered data covering all the games and players for the season just past and after careful consideration has selected the players whose records entitle them to position on the all-American teams. Regarding his designations Cox said:

"It has become the annual custom with most of our college games for various sporting writers, coaches, etc., upon the completion of the various seasons, to pick hypothetical 'All Star' or 'All-American' teams. The custom has grown out of the 'All-American' football teams so long picked by Walter Camp at the end of the football season.

"These all-star teams of Britain differ from 'All-American' teams in that the former really play games—the 'All-England' team meeting the 'All-Scotland' and 'All-Ireland' teams, etc., in a series of international matches in the several sports such as soccer, rugby, cricket, hockey, lacrosse, etc. Unfortunately in this country our 'All-American' teams cannot meet an 'All-Canadian' or an 'All-Mexican' team, and so the various selections cannot be vindicated.

"Lacrosse, in spite of its steadily increasing vogue among schools and colleges, has had no regularly selected all-star teams. An endeavor was made but unsuccessfully to get together an all-college team from the American colleges to meet the Oxford-Cambridge Invaders this year. These events together with the endeavor to establish an international trophy for a series of annual games by all-college teams represent the only lacrosse team in the world.

At second defense which is a position which does not permit a player to appear as brilliant as some of the more spectacular positions, there were a number of high-grade players without much difference between them. Darsie of Lehigh and Benedict of Hopkins were the best, with Cooper of Stevens and Titus of the Navy close behind.

Goal—Wheat, Hobart. Pratt, Harvard. Second Team—Pratt, Harvard. Third Team—Pratt, Harvard. Goal—Wheat, Hobart. Pratt, Harvard. Second Team—Pratt, Harvard. Third Team—Pratt, Harvard.

"The season of 1922 was the most brilliant the game of lacrosse has yet seen in America. Some 18 college teams, besides a dozen club teams, played through a regular schedule and at least 20 high and preparatory schools had teams in the field. The game was taken up at a number of new institutions and at others it was advanced to a minor to a major sport. The standard of play was on the whole higher than usual, especially in the grade of stick-work shown by the college teams, due to the increasing number of preparatory school players coming into the college ranks and to the larger squads and keener competition for places on the teams.

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SECOR AND BOYD
IN GOLF FINAL

Individual Intercollegiate Title Championship Will Go to Either Williams or Dartmouth

GARDEN CITY, L. I., July 1.—G. E. Secor '22 of Williams College and Capt. A. P. Boyd '22 of Dartmouth College meet today in the 36-hole final round match of the Intercollegiate Golf Association championship tournament on the links of the Garden City Golf Club and the winner will succeed to the title won last year by J. S. Dean of Princeton.

All possibility of Princeton capturing the individual as well as the team championship this year was eliminated yesterday morning when Secor defeated R. E. Knepper '22, the Princeton star who had been playing the best golf of the tournament and won the 225-hole round gold medal, in the third round 1 up. The result of this match was somewhat of a surprise as Knepper had been picked to come through to the final round at least. Knepper was not in his best form and the medal cards of both players were 83.

The featured match of the third round was between Captain Boyd and Capt. J. C. Ward '23 of Williams. The former got away to a good start while the latter was rather slow in getting into form. The match was all even, however, at the sixth hole; but from then on Boyd took the lead and finally won by 3 and 1.

Harvard placed two players in the semi-final round—Durham Jones '22 and D. A. Williams '24. Jones played good golf going out against Secor and was 1 up at the turn, but coming home he slipped at the tenth, twelfth and thirteenth and lost the match 2 and 1. Williams played well against Boyd, but the latter was in his best form and the Harvard player did well to hold his opponent to a 4-and-3 victory. The summary:

THIRD ROUND
G. E. Secor, Williams, defeated R. E. Knepper, Princeton, 1 up.
Durham Jones, Harvard, defeated J. S. Bush, Yale, 4 and 3.

D. A. Williams, Harvard, defeated W. B. Sparks, Princeton, 4 and 3.
A. P. Boyd, Dartmouth, defeated J. C. Ward, Williams, 3 and 1.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND
G. E. Secor, Williams, defeated Durham Jones, Harvard, 2 and 1.
A. P. Boyd, Dartmouth, defeated D. A. Williams, Harvard, 4 and 3.

WITT ON HEELS OF
BATTLING LEADERS

Has Prospect of Becoming a Serious Contender for First Place

CHICAGO, July 1 (By The Associated Press).—Landon Witt, the New York American outfielder, today is on the heels of the battling leaders of the American League with the prospects of becoming a serious contender for first place honors.

In seventh place a week ago, Witt made 10 hits in six games, and batted his way into fourth position, with an average of .371, compared with .365 for the previous week.

George Sisler, the St. Louis Browns' star, continues to lead the race with an average of .429 compared with .434 last week. Harry Heilmann of Detroit, displaced Tris Speaker of Cleveland, for the runner-up honors with an average of .381. Speaker is three points ahead of Witt, his average being .374. These figures include games on Wednesday.

Sisler continues to add to his records of total runs scored, hits and total bases, having scored 68 times, and made 124 hits for a total of 182 bases. His base stealing performance of 26 remains unchanged.

Kenneth Williams, a teammate, who is leading both leagues for the home-run honors, made another home run, bringing his total for the season to 19. He also has improved in his batting, his mark being .305 as compared with .285 a week ago.

Other leading batters for 45 or more games: O'Neill, Cleveland, .363; Cobb, Detroit, .367; Blue, Detroit, .353; Edward Miller, Philadelphia, .352; Schang, New York, .350; Bassler, Detroit, .349; Hooper, Chicago, .326; McManus, St. Louis, .325.

Lawrence Miller, the strong man of the Chicago Nationals and former heavy hitter of the Pacific Coast League, has started a climb among the National League batters that is attracting considerable attention. Miller made 22 hits in his last 18 games. This raised his average from .330 to .358, and put him in third place among the batters who have participated in 45 or more games, according to figures which include games of Wednesday.

Rogers Hornsby of St. Louis continues to head the batters with an average of .393. He has raised his number of home runs to 16, which is far in front of his rivals. H. H. Gowdy of Boston is the runner-up to figures with a mark of .383.

Max Carey, the fleet-footed outfielder of Pittsburgh, stole three bases during the week, giving him a string of 17 for the season. His speed was in a great way responsible for catching up to J. Johnston of Brooklyn, for the honors in runs scored. Each has registered 58 times.

Other leading batters for 45 or more games: Bigbee, Pittsburgh, .356; Daubert, Cincinnati, .354; Kelly, New York, .351; J. Smith, St. Louis, .350; Bancroft, New York, .343; Grimes, Chicago, .342; Duncan, Cincinnati, .340.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDINGS

Winnipeg..... 53 17 .757
Rochester..... 42 29 .592
Buffalo..... 42 29 .592
Syracuse..... 37 44 .456
Newark..... 31 49 .389

RESULTS FRIDAY
Syracuse 6, Buffalo 0.
Rochester 2, Toronto 1.
Reading-Newark (postponed).
Jersey City-Baltimore (postponed).

Lively Ball Issue
Spreads to Tennis

U. S. L. T. A. Is Asking Players for Their Opinions

NEW YORK, July 1.—The lively ball issue, which has aroused considerable discussion in baseball circles, has spread to tennis.

As the result of a complaint that the balls now in general use are too lively, the United States Lawn Tennis Association, through W. L. Fane, chairman of the committee on balls and supplies, has asked players for their opinions. The size and weight of the official balls are governed by the rules of the association, and for the last two years there also has been a provision with regard to their resiliency.

Should a sufficient number of players, in responding to the questionnaire, express a desire for a lower-bouncing ball, it is likely that such a change will be recommended at the next annual meeting of the national association.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDINGS

Winnipeg..... 53 17 .757
Rochester..... 42 29 .592
Buffalo..... 42 29 .592
Syracuse..... 37 44 .456
Newark..... 31 49 .389

RESULTS FRIDAY
Syracuse 6, Buffalo 0.
Rochester 2, Toronto 1.
Reading-Newark (postponed).
Jersey City-Baltimore (postponed).

SEMI-FINAL ROUND
G. E. Secor, Williams, defeated Durham Jones, Harvard, 2 and 1.
A. P. Boyd, Dartmouth, defeated D. A. Williams, Harvard, 4 and 3.

BRAYES CAPTURE FAST GAME

Boston evened up the series with Brooklyn yesterday, winning the fourth game by a score of 3 to 2 after the visitors had gone into the lead in the second inning on Myers' single, Mitchell's double, an error and Cadore's sacrifice fly. The Braves rally came in the sixth, with fumbles by Olson started it off, and a sacrifice, Holke's single and Ford's double followed in succession. The odd game of the series will be played this afternoon. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3-9 1
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-7 2

Batteries—Fillingim and Gowdy; Cadore and DeBerry. Umpires—McCormick and Sentella. Time—1h. 12m.

GIANTS BAT HARD IN SEVENTH

NEW YORK, June 30.—New York took a one-run lead away from Philadelphia in the seventh inning of today's battle. The Giants scored three runs in that frame Stengel and Frisch singled, Bancroft doubled and Smith hit a home run. Nehf was batted hard at times, but two of the runs scored off him resulted from errors. Williams hit his twelfth home run but Nehf struck him out twice. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-12 3
Philadelphia..... 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 4-8 1

Batteries—Nehf and E. Smith; Ring, Hubbell and Henline. Losing pitcher—Ring. Umpires—Moran and Quigley. Time—1h. 46m.

CARDINALS SEW UP GAME EARLY

PITTSBURGH, June 30.—St. Louis made its second straight from Pittsburgh, scoring five runs in the first inning on five singles, a pass and an error. The Cardinal defense was invincible at all stages. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis..... 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-14 0
Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-5 1

Batteries—Sherdel and Almsmith, Clemens; Morrison, Yellowhorns and Gooch. Losing pitcher—Morrison. Umpires—Hart and D'Day. Time—1h. 56m.

REDS PLAY SCINTILLATING BALL

CHICAGO, June 30.—Four home runs and five double plays by Cincinnati figured in the Reds' defeat of the Cubs today, 9 to 5. Miller of the Cubs also connected for a round trip. Hollocher, Cub shortstop, was put out of the game for arguing a decision on Burns at second. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati..... 0 0 4 2 3 0 0 0 0-12 0
Chicago..... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 3-11 0

Batteries—Rixey and Wingo; Stueland, Kauffman and Farrell. Losing pitcher—Stueland. Umpires—Klem and Egan. Time—1h. 53m.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDINGS

Winnipeg..... 53 17 .757
Rochester..... 42 29 .592
Buffalo..... 42 29 .592
Syracuse..... 37 44 .456
Newark..... 31 49 .389

RESULTS FRIDAY
Syracuse 6, Buffalo 0.
Rochester 2, Toronto 1.
Reading-Newark (postponed).
Jersey City-Baltimore (postponed).

ATLETICS IN AGAIN

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Boston clambered out of the league basement once more by defeating Philadelphia, 4 to 1, through the good work of Pitcher Placy and some timely batting by his mates. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis..... 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 4-7 1
Philadelphia..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-6 1

Batteries—Placy and Ruel; Moore, Loefer, Yarnson and Perkins. Losing pitcher—Moore. Umpires—Dineen and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 51m.

EAST FOR BROWNS

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—St. Louis increased its lead over New York to three games when it defeated Cleveland 4 to 3 on day 10 to 3. Wood was the outstanding star of the game with four hits, including a double and home run. Shorten, batting for Tobin in the eighth, smashed the first ball pitched to him for the circuit. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis..... 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 4-7 1
Cleveland..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-2 7

Batteries—Van Gilder and Seaver; Coveleskie, Morton and O'Neill, Shinnait. Losing pitcher—Coveleskie. Umpires—Connolly and Chitt. Time—1h. 55m.

EASTERN LEAGUE

Springfield 3, Bridgeport 1.
Springfield 1, Bridgeport 1.
Hartford 5, New Haven 0.
Waterbury 4, Pittsburg 1.
Albany 1, Pittsburg 4.

RESULTS FRIDAY
Tulsa 1, Wichita 0.
Oklahoma City 7, St. Joseph 0.
Omaha 7, Des Moines 0.
Denver 11, Sioux City 1.

WESTERN AMATEUR
GOLF FINAL TODAY

Charles Evans Jr. and George von Elm Meet in the 36-Hole Title Match at Hill Crest

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 1 (Special).—Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago and George von Elm of Salt Lake City, Utah, are meeting today in the 36-hole final-round match of the Western Amateur Golf Championship tourney on the links of the Hill Crest Country Club, and the winner will succeed to the championship title now held by Evans. Evans enters the contest the favorite with hundreds of golf followers, who have watched the play of the finalists during the week.

The semi-final round yesterday found Evans meeting F. J. Wright of Los Angeles and von Elm facing Clarence Wolf of St. Louis. Mo. Wright was picked by many tournament followers as the contest the favorite with hundreds of golf followers, who have watched the play of the finalists during the week.

The Californian had the better of the play in the first half of the morning eighteen, Evans having to run down a 15-foot putt on the eighteenth green, dead hit opponent, 3 up. Evans' ball through that half of the contest the putting of Evans gave Wright chances which he passed by. The wonder of it was that Wright was not way in the lead. Even then it was not until near the finish that the Los Angeles player relinquished a lead which he obtained before the turn.

It was on those last three holes of the morning that Evans displayed the quality of golf which bore out a brilliant record. His tee

Many American residents were present during the two days and showed keen interest. The Royal family of Greece were represented and, in general, the splendid marble

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Chinese Company Presenting
Series of Operas in Toronto

TORONTO, Ont., June 26. Special Correspondence. THROUGHOUT the month of June, the Lin Yick company of singers and actors known in the Chinese language as "Lock Tin Chou" has been playing in Toronto, and within a fortnight of their arrival commenced to attract considerable attention among the English-speaking public, which is interested in the precious or aesthetic side of the theater. The knowledge most of us possess of the Chinese drama is extremely vague, but the exotic character of the music which is a radical part of it, the truly marvelous beauty of the costumes, and the pantomimic ability of some of the actors in this company has fascinated the attention of those of us who see through the glass darkly the connection with this ancient and traditional art form.

The managers of the Lin Yick Company, Wong Yee Sang and Lim Shew Kam are said to hail from Hong Kong, and the writer is informed that it was the success that the organization enjoyed in interesting but curious Occidentals, that prompted them to come to America. The company has played with success in San Francisco and other cities of the Pacific coast and came to Toronto direct from Vancouver. B. C. New York, the Mecca of all actors is stated to be its present goal.

Chinese drama is, according to our western definitions, opera—or, to put it more exactly, opera comique in the rigid French sense, since it intermingles spoken dialogue with musical episodes. The Lin Yick Company presents an innovation that surprises those familiar with the Chinese theater only through academic channels; for it contains several singing actresses. Now all accounts of the Chinese theater, written up to 10 years ago, contain the statement that actresses have not been permitted in the Chinese stage for several centuries. It was in ancient times customary to have female roles, which constitute a very important factor in most of the dramas, played by women, but since the days of the Emperor K'ien-Lung it has been compulsory that female parts be played by boys or men. One surmises that it is reforms introduced since that time which have led to the present situation that we owe the presence of Chinese women on the stage today—a manifestation of the emancipation of women which is said to be slowly taking place in the flowery kingdom.

Little Regard for Surroundings
In the very heart of Toronto lies a large block of territory which is almost entirely given over to three alien races, Polish and Russian Jews, Italians and Chinese. In the center of it is a Yiddish theater, and it is this institution that has been temporarily taken over by the Chinese population for their own entertainment. The non-chalance with which Chinese stage managers adapt themselves to any surroundings is proverbial. In this instance they left standing the scenery, even to the cheap night-day clock which had been used for a domestic interior in a Yiddish play; put their orchestra at one side of the stage, and proceeded to stage their own effects in a small space in the center. The contrast between the priceless fabrics used as drapes, and in the gorgeous costumes of the characters with the crude canvas drops and wings proved as incongruous as anything one has ever seen in a theater. Yet somehow or other the actors, perhaps by dint of the weird but suggestive music that accompanied them, did manage to create that indefinable quality—illusion.

Those who have seen Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coburn's celebrated production, "The Yellow Jacket," will remember the immense interest that attached to the property man who came in and out of the picture arranging the drapes and furniture for each ensuing scene. In the Chinese theater the same man does the property man's work, but the Lee Yick organization goes about his business, occasionally dropping down into the auditorium to chat with friends when some long episode gives him a respite. But his presence does not disconcert the actors or the natives among the audience. Similarly one of the orchestra who feels himself due for a rest will get up and walk across the stage. When one thinks of our temperamental Occidental actors, who "so up in the air" if there is a whisper in the wings, the complete poise and concentration of the Chinese thespians fills one with amazement. A more rigid intensity on their work, a more complete detachment from their surroundings, except when routine compels them to address the audience directly, could not be imagined.

Gradation of Tone and Rhythm
The ordinary assumption with regard to Chinese theatrical music is that it is all meaningless noise, but careful attention soon dispels this hasty conclusion. Noisy it is for the most part, but to the attentive ear is revealed very subtle gradations of tone and curiously suggestive inner rhythms. The orchestra consists of four or five stringed instruments, that look like grotesque variations on the band form—some large, some small. But they are not plucked; the tone is evoked by the use of bows equally grotesque. The leading musician uses a viol with a very small belly and a bow so large and twisted that it looks like the bough of a tree. The high squealing tone he produces, while endlessly reiterating the same phrase, persists until it haunts the imagination, and ceases to seem unmusical after a few minutes. But the "atmosphere" is chiefly created by the steady beating of a wooden instrument that is like a xylophone with but two tones. This performer is seldom idle; when he is not playing he quietly rubs one of his little sticks against a wooden block with a gentle sound as though he were counting the bars until the next entry of his instru-

ment. One soon discovers that the actors though stately, move, speak and gesticulate to the minute rhythms of the music. Thus there is a real unity of ensemble.

In the Chinese dramatic form the chief characters first sing the narrative and then act the episodes, sometimes to music, and sometimes in unaccompanied colloquial speech. On the evening I was present a domestic drama "Tong-Wan-bo-Theu" was in progress. The earlier scenes introduced several men wonderfully robed who made long speeches with much ceremony; they seemed to concern a young man of distinguished appearance, and later I gathered from a Chinese spectator that the young hero "had been working for the government and had got no money." He had, it appeared, come back to his province to appeal to his grandfather, evidently a mighty magnate, for funds and the whole family had been called into council. And then the plot shifted to a comedy that, with a very slight clue, could be easily followed. The Chinese do not darken the stage and play in a brightly lighted theater, but in one scene it was made abundantly clear by gesture that all the characters were supposed to be in the dark. All this was to the accompaniment of music with a subtle comic suggestion.

Story Known to Audience

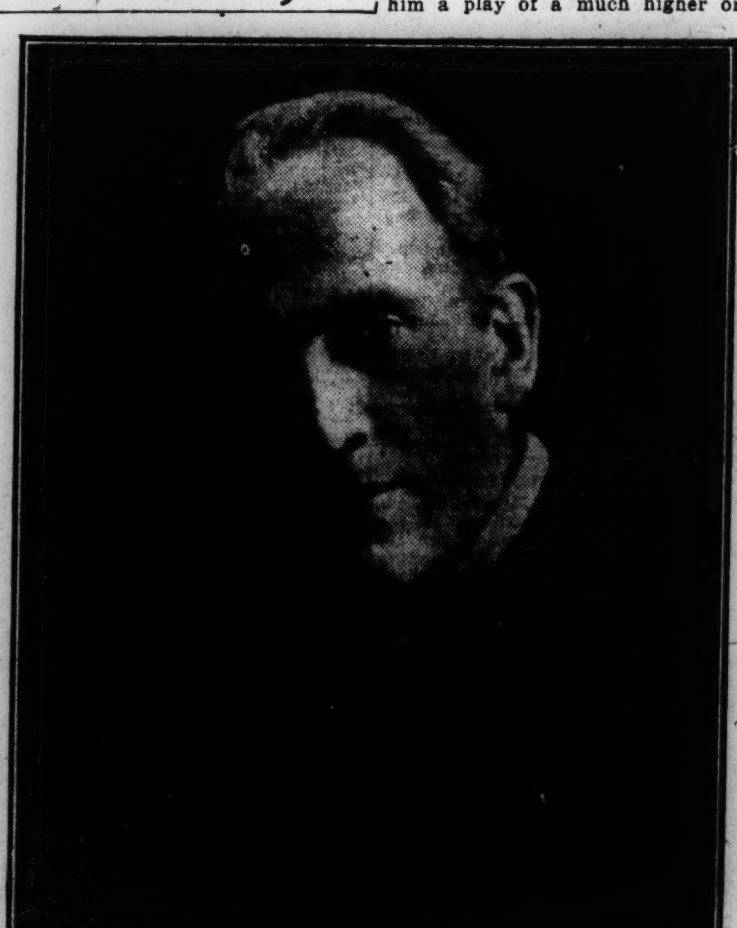
It seems a very far-drawn simile, but somehow this Chinese opera in its orchestral illustration of phrase and action made one think of Debussy's "Pelleas and Melisande." The crashing of cymbals was only introduced for the entrances of new characters or to put the climax on some ceremonial scene; but the other musicians played intently and loudly. I asked a Chinese spectator why the audience did not object to the voices being so loudly and quickly drowned out. He told me that the spectators knew the story already. The actresses sing in a high falsetto that is not shrill but plaintive like the wailing of kittens. The men seemed to have more difficulty in making themselves heard. The intensity of expression was remarkable, and it was often impossible to refrain from laughing with the audience at some sally by a comedian, even though one did not know what he had said. There was no grimacing, but a humorous twist of speech that touched one's risibility. The most talented member of the organization from the western standpoint seemed to be the girl who played the part of the hero's wife—a true mime, who did everything in a spirit of piquant fun. The girl who played the wife's handmaid, though she really had better opportunities, seemed stolid, according to our critical standards. But the impersonator of the hero had a certain quality of distinction that might have led to the admiration of the Occident.

The enjoyment of the audience at these performances gives the outside visitor a new angle on the race. Ordinarily the Chinese fellow citizen seems a very grave person, but unquestionably he can laugh—suddenly, briefly, but with magnetic intensity.

Contests Announced for Young Musicians

PEORIA, Ill., June 27.—The National Federation of Music Clubs will conduct state, district and national contests for young professional musicians trained in the United States, in 1923. The contests will be held in sequence, the federation announces, state contests between Feb. 15 and March 30, district contests between April 15 and May 5, and the national contest in June, the exact date to be specified later. Aspirants are now preparing for the contests, according to federation officers. Singers, violinists and piano players will compete.

The purpose of the contests is defined by the federation as "to recognize the superior ability of American music teachers by bringing their artist pupils into prominence; to encourage and inspire music students to greater effort in artistic achievement; to give opportunity and publicity to the most talented young musicians in America, and to aid them upon a professional career."



A. A. Milne

加拿大 樂 千 男 女 樂 班

六月廿號 (週二) 下午七點鐘開演

注意: 本樂班之演出, 係由加拿大音樂協會主辦, 旨在推廣音樂藝術, 並為有志學習音樂者提供機會。演出節目豐富, 包括古典、現代及民族音樂, 歡迎各界人士踴躍參加。

票價: 成人 \$2.00, 兒童 \$1.00, 學生 \$0.50 (憑證)

地點: 多倫多大學音樂學院

Program of Chinese Opera Given in Toronto Theater

Milne's "The Dover Road" Is
Well Received in London

LONDON, June 13. Special Correspondence. Haymarket Theater—"The Dover Road," by A. A. Milne. The cast: Dominic.....Allan Aynesworth, Donald Ferguson, Walter Lake, Joyce Kennedy, Kitty Strudwick, Mr. Latimer.....Henry Ainley, Leonard.....Nicholas Hannen, Anne.....Nancy Atkin, Eustasia.....Athene Seyler, Nicholas.....John Deverill.

THE fact that A. A. Milne's latest comedy has proved one of the complete successes of a very poor Broadway season caused its production at the Haymarket to be looked forward to with even higher expectancy than is usual, in the case of a new play by this dramatist. Nor was that, hope altogether disappointed. London, as a whole, has indorsed the verdict of the New York audiences, and has taken the new comedy to its heart. "The Dover Road" should establish itself among the favorites that not even a prolonged heat wave will quite be able to extinguish.

In Lightest Vein

Mr. Milne's latest fantasy—or farce, if you will, since the last two acts are nothing else—is in its lightest vein, and reveals again, along with serious faults, his now familiar excellences—literary grace and fantasy, fresh, witty and natural dialogue, lively episodes and much happy, human charm. The characters, it is true, are all artificial; but he contrives his situations so cleverly, and invents for them so much ingenious business, that our amusement never flags. At a Milne comedy the actors, as well as the audience, always give the impression that they are enjoying themselves. And not every dramatist can accomplish that.

"The Dover Road," however, in common with "The Truth About Bladdy," has one most serious defect. Its first act is dramatically on a much higher level than the others, and raises hopes that are not fulfilled. One would say that when the author, under Barrie's influence, first conceived this comedy, he intended, after the Barrie manner, to bear his audience away into a fantastic world of his own creating. In the first act, with its atmosphere of bewilderment, mystery, and humor, he does so; but the light is not sustained, and the last two acts lose all imaginative significance, and fall away into little better than farce. Mr. Milne, it seems, has not yet acquired the power of sustaining a dramatic idea. When he does so, we may have from him a play of a much higher order

than anything that he has written yet. Meanwhile the public must rest content with "The Dover Road," the story of which—since it has been told already in reviewing the New York production—need not be repeated here. Enough to remind the reader that the mysterious occupant of the house on that famous highway is a kindly, interfering, domineering millionaire, who, well disposed toward his fellow-travellers through life, and amiably wishful of their happiness, loves to waylay a selection of the eloping couples that, in automobiles, pass his way; and to detain them for a few days—by physical force if need be—the while that he, and his highly trained staff of menials, contrive so to surfeit them with each other's society, that, before ever the week is out, each couple has seen the error of its ways. The first act, as has been already mentioned, is by far the best; but the situations throughout are very funny, and the close of the last act, where the dramatist bravely risks an impulsive toward a conventional ending, is handled in a most masterly way. Milne, in this play, may indeed have borrowed a little of Barrie's fantasy, but his sentimentality he has left well alone.

An Excellent Cast

As for the acting, there are few better cast productions in London. Henry Ainley, as the whimsically tyrannical host, and Allan Aynesworth, as the pompous and tremendously overwhelming butler, both play with force and a happy unctious. Nicholas Hannen, and John Deverill, as the two eloping husbands, are most amusing in the characters of an explosive lordling and a vacuous ass; and Miss Athene Seyler, as runaway wife, with a passion for "cossetting," brings to her work the arch and bubbling humor that, in her peculiar line, gives this actress a place alone among the character comedienne of the day. Her reading of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" to her husband, is an object lesson in this kind of fun. Miss Nancy Atkin is a very pretty woman, and plays naturally, and with a quiet charm and grace, the part of the leading lady. Mr. Milne will one day do better work than this, yet "The Dover Road" is a play not to be missed, since only an anchorite could sit solemnly through it.

Two London Theaters Go Back to Drama

LONDON, June 20 (Special Correspondence).—After a long (some people think over-long) excursion into other realms, both His Majesty's Theater and the Adelphi are going back to "straight drama." The former house will reopen with Somerset Maugham's new play, the scenes of which are laid in China and India; and the Adelphi has already reopened with a piece by a new playwright, one E. P. Dutton & Co. The Adelphi stage has been trodden by practically every British actor and actress of the last hundred years. Prominent among such was Miss Patrick Campbell, who relates that she was dismissed for "incompetence," while appearing there at the start of her career. Its "palmy days," however, were in the late 'nineties," when William Terriss was playing the virtuous hero in a succession of rank melodramas.

Time was when France sent farces to England, and no others were considered suitable for London consumption. Now, however, the position seems to be reversed, and several, with the names of British playwrights attached to them, are being submitted to French audiences. The latest of these destined for Parisian theaters is the Shaftesbury success, "Tons of Money." It will, however, be altered somewhat to suit Gallic requirements and the special demands of Max Dearly, who is to sustain the part of the principal comedian.

Eugene O'Brien is to play opposite Norma Talmadge in the screen version of Robert Hichens' play, "A Voice From the Minaret," which Frank Lloyd will direct. Mr. O'Brien and Miss Talmadge played together in a number of Selznick pictures and achieved considerable popularity as a team. Later O'Brien was starred by Selznick.

Books and Bookmen

"Reconstructing the world proves ever a popular subject with authors, some of them writing of future states of being, while others, equally animated and intimate, revivify the past. Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell, pick-and-shovel reconstructors to "The Old Stone Age" (Putnam), illustrate what they know with probable pictures, to the extent of 70, in number, with a text weaving between being very juvenile and very adult. Their book is intended for the layman and also, perhaps, for the "play child"; either may explain parts of it to the other. Meanwhile, to give the authors a breathing space after their hard labors, in the friendliest way possible, we should like to take leave of our readers for a little time. Who would not gracefully concede them the privilege? More volumes will follow in this Every-Day Life Series, neolithic man being their next discovery.

I have said that Shelley is preeminently a "collector's author," writes Harry B. Smith, in his paper on "Books and Autograph Letters of Shelley," contributed to the June Scribner's Magazine. As a poet whose first editions are prized, he never satiates the collector; for there is no first edition of Shelley that is not rare. Some works exist in a few copies regarding which one may always indulge in the illusion of hope. There are other books which we know he wrote and published of which no copies are known. When one collects Shelley, he can always cherish the pleasing delusion that one day he may find on a bargain stall of shabby pamphlets a copy of "A Poetical Essay on the Existing State of Things" (1811), or "An Address to the People on the Death of the Princess Charlotte" (1817). Stranger things have happened. For many years no copy was known of the "Original Poetry by Victor and Cazire," which Shelley wrote in collaboration with his sister Elizabeth. Then one was discovered, bound together with several other pamphlets, the volume containing the book-plate of the Rev. Charles Grove, a cousin of Shelley's. The "Refutation of Deism," of which no copy was known until 1874, was found by Professor Dowden in a perambulating book-cart and bought for two pence; and—thing of "dream of, not to tell"—it was Mary Shelley's copy. For a collector it is better to be born lucky than rich. Many circumstances contribute to cause the rarity of Shelley first editions. Of a number of them only a few were issued and in the perishable form of pamphlets, several without covers. Twenty-nine of the volume containing the book-plate of the Rev. Charles Grove, a cousin of Shelley's, were published or privately printed by Shelley, and two-thirds of these are among the rarest books in English literature.

William Lindsey is back at Osterville, on Cape Cod, after having completed his fifty-fourth Atlantic passage. His latest book, "The Backsliders," seems destined to follow a writer's example in his propensity for travel, as Australia has just ordered a second edition from the publisher, Houghton Mifflin Company of Boston.

Lee Wilson Dodd, author of "The Book of Susan," which had a widespread popularity, has just published another novel, under the title of its heroine, "Lilla Chenoweth." The publishers are E. P. Dutton & Co. The story of the life of Lilla Chenoweth, that is, that part of it which Mr. Dodd reveals to his readers, is an interesting if not always entirely pleasant story. The case of a young girl reared abroad under the uncertain guidance of a temperamental playwright father and the shadow of no mother, suddenly plunged into the grim mill of an eastern college in the United States, presents such vivid contrasts that the author is bound to attain at once the unquestioned interest of his audience.

Lee Wilson Dodd has written his tale a more or less unusual one—convincingly. His character delineation is keen and clear. If, as is surely the case, the success, or at least some of the success, of a novel lies in the ability to put the reader at one with the characters, then Mr. Dodd has successfully evaded the block of monotony through lifeless figures. Your sympathy is aroused for Lilla Chenoweth, and again, and at the close, no matter what other feelings you may have had earlier about Dunster "Chops," he, too, is a just claimant for your sympathy.

For those who delight more in the short story than the novel, a delightful collection is recently off the press of Alfred A. Knopf. The book is called "The Garden Party," and the author is Katherine Mansfield, whose "Bliss" will be remembered pleasantly by many readers.

The Second Empire Recalled by Pavillon de Marsan Exhibition

Paris, June 14. Special Correspondence. AT THE Pavillon de Marsan exhibitions follow exhibitions with indefatigable and surprising activity. The "Décor de la Vie sous le Second Empire" which has just been organized by the curator, Mr. Metman, meets with great success. It is for many visitors an agreeable surprise—almost a revelation. Fashions of yesterday always look ugly and ridiculous. But with time we look at them with more indulgence. Crinolines and stuffed chairs, closely buttoned, would, only a few years ago, have characterized the bad taste of the Second Empire. Its vulgarity does not now shock us in the same way. We are not quite insensible to its antiquated charm.

The presentation of such an exhibition counts for much in its success. The paintings, furniture, decorations depend on their surroundings. The visitor must be given an impression of ensemble. In that, the organizers have perfectly succeeded. Mr. Metman was careful to say that his intention was not to offer models to cabinet-makers but to revive an epoch when society was particularly brilliant.

When one enters the Pavillon de Marsan one is struck by the number and variety of excellent paintings which have been gathered together. The atmosphere of the Second Empire is at once created by the tableaux of Tintoret, Filis, de Dreu, John Lewis Brown, and by the "Cascade de Saint-Cloud" by Daubigny. There is Winterhalter's portrait of "La Maréchale Jurgewicz" and there is the great portrait of Empress Eugénie in black garb. There is Ingres and Delacroix, Carpeaux and Courbet, Chassériau and Barye. The "petits maitres" are legion—Constantin Guys, who vigorously depicted Queen Victoria, Thomas Couture, who painted the Princesse Mathilde, Eugène Lami, Monticelli, the pathetic Ricard and the "painter of romances," Alfred Stevens, with his beautiful "Repos des modèles." And then a new generation appears: we are shown the works of Degas, Renoir, Puvis de Chavannes, Berthe Morizot, Manet and Daumier, the great revolutionaries of that epoch; it is not perhaps the least attraction of that historical evocation to see these most independent artists admitted in the company of the most official ornaments.

Typical Second Empire rooms have been reconstituted and they are of real interest. The walls are covered with chintz and damask of the period in rich yellow and Sèvres blue. There is a country-house salon with massive furniture, inlaid with colored stones, crusted with mother-of-pearl. The walls are covered with huge-patterned chintz and the chairs are closely buttoned and heavily fringed. Another salon is pale blue with furniture incrustated with mother-of-pearl. The chairs are tightly upholstered in blue silk. Family portraits hang on the walls, and the piano and writing desk are in pleasant harmony with the rest. There is a romantic effect about that room which is most evocative.

It is a curious contrast to see at the same time violent patterns and crude colors in interior decorations and the most delicate refined colors in the paintings.

China, glass and earthenware are also overdecorated. There is a taste for magnificence. Plates are painted with fruit and flower designs, table-silver is ornate, coffee services are imposing. Simplicity is nowhere to be found: jewelry is heavy—huge brooches, broad bracelets, long earrings with elaborate settings are—four modern taste—horrible.

Another contrast lies in the beauty and light grace of women in an epoch of bad taste and gaudiness in the surroundings. The Empress Eugénie was the most exquisite creature, with her small delicate fine head. But she lacked the taste of La Pompadour. At the time of La Pompadour everything was meant to put in evidence feminine beauty. Furniture and dress—everything was in harmony and created an ensemble full of charm, worthy of the model. At the time of the Empress Eugénie neither the toilette nor the atmosphere was fit for her. Fashion was truly ugly and furniture often ridiculous—there is for instance the bed of the Empress, and again the cradle of the Imperial Prince, surcharged with unthinkable ornaments, which are utterly vulgar. Nevertheless in such unlovely environment beauty flourished and no one can deny the fascination of the fine Comtesse Walewska in Dubuffe's picture or of the beautiful Comtesse de Castiglione.

so often seen in serried ranks of pale monotony, first cousins to the waxen figures of bygone days, seen now in spacious and well-designed settings, assume an unexpected dignity and significance.

The large gallery, which formerly held the Morgan porcelains, now contains the second exhibition of casts to be held by the Museum. Last year, in honor of Michelangelo, a score or more of his masterpieces were arranged in this gallery with telling effect. The Medici Tombs were the center of the exhibition, set in their proper architectural surroundings; the other groups and figures on specially designed bases, the garlands and armorial shields hung upon the walls, became an impressive spectacle, negating in great measure the opprobrium so long attached to the plaster cast.

This year reproductions of Greek and Roman sculpture from the seventh to the second century B. C. have been installed with equal success. These examples illustrate the step-by-step progress of the Greek sculptor through these centuries, restricting the choice to those statues and reliefs which illustrate the development of the standing human figure at rest and in motion.

Problems of representation unsolved by the Egyptian and Assyrian artist were mastered in Greece; the show of frontality and limitations of inaccurate modeling disappeared before the determination to express greater perfection in art forms. The Apollo of Melos (sixth century B. C.) is typical of the "frontal" character of the primitive sculpture of that period, which gave way to a less symmetrical and more articulated style in the early fifth century, when Myron produced his Diskobolos.

Realism became infused with idealism in the next two centuries and the great period of Greek sculpture was inaugurated. Only in the Hellenistic period which came in during the third century does any decrease in standards appear, although the famous Nike (or Victory) of Samothrace belongs to this time.

This glorious figure, mounted on the prow of her ship, dominates one end of the gallery, with much the effect that the original does in the Louvre. Green garlands are looped between the reliefs on the walls, and great attention has been paid to the bases for the statues. They are of a stippled, purplish tone, which is most harmonious, and each is proportioned with due regard to style and arrangement.

LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 1 (Special Correspondence).—Examinations for the twenty-third library training class which will begin work at the Springfield City Library in September, will be held in the library on Thursday, July 6. The examination tests the candidates' general information, and especially knowledge of literature, history and current events. A high school course is regarded as a minimum qualification.

FAMOUS LINER IN USE AGAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, July 1.—For the first time since October, 1920, the old American Line steamship Philadelphia will be placed in operation again, leaving today from Pier No. 15, Brooklyn, N. Y. for Naples and Mediterranean ports, for the New York-Naples Steamship Company, her new owners, who bought her from the American Line.

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FRENCH MANDATES SENT TO AMERICA

Text of Drafts Worked Out by
League for Togoland, Syria
and Cameroons Forwarded

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 1.—The State Department has been notified by Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France, that the French Foreign Office has handed him a copy of the latest drafts on the Class B mandates worked out by the League of Nations for Togoland, the Cameroons, and Syria. The text is being forwarded by mail, but the Ambassador is understood to have informed the department of the general character and scope of the mandates.

The new drafts were formulated to meet objections made to former drafts by Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State. In their present form it is believed that they will be acceptable to the United States. In general, the mandates provide for equality of treatment of all nationals in the mandated territories and for freedom of action of missionaries in those regions.

The French Foreign Office, it was said, is particularly anxious that this Government shall signify its approval of the mandates before July 15, as they are scheduled to be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations when it meets about the middle of next month.

The State Department has let it be known that this Government purposes to conclude treaties with all the mandatory nations to which territories were allocated as a result of the World War and it is therefore assumed that a treaty or treaties covering the mandates will be concluded with France covering the territories allotted to her.

The drawing up of this convention, however, is regarded as more or less a matter of form, and it is believed the Secretary of State will not hesitate to indicate his approval in advance, provided the terms are such as he can agree to.

A treaty already has been ratified with Japan, covering the so-called class C mandates held by Japan in the Pacific north of the equator, including the island of Yap, and the terms of a treaty with Great Britain respecting the Palestine mandate are understood to have been agreed upon. The details are in abeyance because of internal discussion by the British.

CHINESE CHARGED WITH USING GRAFT

Finance Minister Makes Report
of Irregularities of Government

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 1.—A summary of the report of the Chinese Minister of Finance upon the irregularities of the Chinese Government, received here, indicates that China has actually received less than 50 per cent of the loans raised abroad.

According to information attainable here, the following specific charges are made:

1. That from 70 to 80 per cent has been paid on short-term loans from Chinese banks.
2. That less than 50 per cent of the money raised abroad through the flotation of loans actually has reached China.
3. That a great part of the Chinese Government's financial losses have been traced back to the fact that officials of the finance department regularly take their commissions on all transactions.
4. That few, if any vouchers, are on file in the finance department to show how money has been expended.
5. That oftentimes when loans have been raised the money has been left in the banks making the loans, but that charges for interest, discount, and commission have been paid out all the same.
6. That payments were recorded as having been made to banks which never received them.
7. That the absence of parliament-

TEXAS DRY LAW ENFORCEMENT SHOWS MARKED IMPROVEMENT

Grand Juries Indict, Trial Juries Convict More Moonshiners, Anti-Saloon League Superintendent Finds

DALLAS, Tex., July 1.—The enforcement of the prohibition laws in Texas has seen a wonderful improvement during the last six months, according to the Rev. Atticus Webb, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Texas. For a time, the local peace officers seemed to think that it was the federal agents' duty to prevent law violations and not their duty, Mr. Webb added. This has changed, and many officers are showing commendable zeal in enforcing this law, according to reports the superintendent has received.

"Grand juries show a much stronger disposition to indict and the trial juries to convict those charged with the violation of the State prohibition law than formerly. In the recent court session at Orange about 100 men were charged with the violation of the Dean Act; about 18 were convicted and 15 are already in the penitentiary. In one county where moonshining was best established the Anti-Saloon League turned into the officers the names of 46 moonshiners. About 18 of these have already been arrested," Mr. Webb said.

Detectives Are Threatened
Threats have been made against those making a business of obtaining evidence against those alleged to be dispensing intoxicants illegally. Among such cases reported to the Anti-Saloon League headquarters, Mr. Webb asserts, is one from West Texas, where a private detective worked in a community of less than 1000 inhabitants, and in two weeks caused charges to be filed against 15 persons. Since then, the detective has received a notice reading:

any supervision has been taken advantage of by many of the government officials "to use every graft possible in the misappropriation of public funds." An official who has been in touch with Far Eastern affairs for several years, after studying the summary of Tung-Kang's report today, pointed out that the Finance Minister now is saying in an authoritative and official manner what many honest Chinese have been saying for years.

"Tung-Kang," said this official, "is rather grimly known as the 'honest man of China.' He has the full support of Gen. Wu-Pei Fu, another honest man, say they say, and the publication of a report of such a character as this summary leads me to believe it must be, can only be intended as a direct challenge to all the grafting elements of China."

Authorized Chinese officials in Washington withheld formal comment on the summary of the Tung-Kang report, preferring to await the arrival of the official text. It was stated in positive terms, however, that every cent of money raised in loans floated in the United States has been faithfully transmitted to the Chinese Government.

SENATORS WARNED OF NEW TAX NEEDS

Mr. Capper Points to Shrinking
Revenues as New Fiscal Year
Is Beginning

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 1.—With the launching of the new fiscal year beginning today, Arthur Capper (R), Senator from Kansas, chairman of the agricultural bloc, warns his Republican colleagues that it may be necessary to invent new taxes to meet the Government's expense account and a half billion dollar deficit in revenues.

Mr. Capper's caustic reminder served like a dash of cold water to cool the ardor aroused in his colleagues by the earlier declaration by Frank W. Mondell, Republican House leader, that taxes in 1921 and 1922 were reduced \$300,000,000.

"Aside from the Administration's surprising and successful efforts to reduce expenses and thereby lower taxes," said Mr. Capper, "I am so far forced to admit that taking the rest of the country as a whole, we have broken few records, either in governmental retrenchment or efficiency as yet. If we do not do much better, taxes will continue to mount. A big fire cannot be put out by squirt-gun methods, and taxes may easily become a consuming fire. Our most urgent governmental need at this time is economy," he said.

GREEN CAPS MEET NEW YORK TRAINS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Green Caps, New York's newest public servants, made their first appearance in the Grand Central terminal today. Twelve uniformed men will meet all in-coming and out-going trains to take telephone messages for commuters.

The Green Caps, who will soon be in all the terminals in New York, are attached to the new Message Exchange. Messages telephoned to the exchange will be delivered to travelers and a registration booth for out-of-town visitors will be maintained.

"I will get you if I have to come to Dallas to get you. Buying whiskey from me, then turning me in, is killing me too good for you." Another instance cited by Mr. Webb follows:

"This same detective was the trail of a man in another section of the State. The suspect became suspicious and invited the detective to take a ride with him. A brand new automatic with an abundant supply of cartridges lay on the seat. The detective was taken far out into the forest and asked, 'Aren't you the law?' If you are, I'm going to kill you right here." The detective handed his own gun diplomatically, took his man back to town and turned in five or six charges of bootlegging against him."

Decided It Did Not Pay
An alleged moonshiner of East Texas recently visited the superintendent in his office in Dallas, Mr. Webb said. On entering the door the superintendent recognized him and calling him by name, asked him how business was. The following conversation took place, according to Mr. Webb:

"Oh! bum," said the moonshiner, "I am busted."
"What about those cases in the Federal Court?"
"Well," said the moonshiner, "I am clear of them, but it took the last dollar I had."
"What about that \$12,000 you had on deposit in the bank two years ago?"
"Well," said the moonshiner, "it is all gone."
"Say, Doctor," continued the moonshiner, "I'll tell you this moonshining business don't pay. I'm through."



George B. Utley

Librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago, Newly-Elected President of the American Library Association

SIR CHARLES HIGHAM PRAISES OPTIMISM FOUND IN AMERICA

On Eve of Departure Publicist Gives Impressions—
Chicago Called "Most Cultured City"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 1.—Sir Charles F. Higham, M. P., Britain's foremost advertising man, before sailing on the Homeric today told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had got what he came to America for, the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World at London in 1924, and that in every respect on this visit his dreams had come true.

"I return to England a better advertising man, and an infinitely better man," said Sir Charles. "I am sorry to leave you. You have been wonderful to me. The kindness of American advertising men and women has exceeded my fondest expectations. To the newspapers of America, including The Christian Science Monitor, I owe the deepest debt of gratitude not only for the large amount of space given me but also on account of the accuracy of the statements that have appeared. I always liked America. I love it now."

Optimism Noted

"What impressed me most on this visit was the intense optimism of the American people. Even the policeman smiled as I passed by. My only fear for America is that she may think too much of dollars and not enough of values. My friends point out wonderful buildings and do not tell me how beautiful they are but how much they cost. No nation must forget to appreciate the beautiful in the race for money. Your country is superb. Don't forget to appreciate it."

NATIONAL HOUSE TAKES VACATION

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Seizing their first opportunity in nearly a year to visit their constituencies, practically all members of the House of Representatives are on the way to their homes today, leaving undetermined the controversies over the Administration's ship subsidy bill and Henry Ford's offer for the Muscle Shoals development project.

Practically two thirds of the membership of the House are up for re-election, so that the members will put in busy weeks repairing political fences until their return to Washington Aug. 15. By that time it is expected the Senate will have passed the tariff bill, which will be ready for conference, along with the soldiers' bonus measure, which it is believed may also be disposed of by that time. Frank W. Mondell, Republican floor leader of the House, who is running for the Senate in Wyoming this year, sounded the keynote to many a campaign speech of Republican candidates just before the House adjourned. In doing so he reminded his colleagues that "The Congress that most fearlessly performs its duty is most likely to arouse selfish criticism."

A reduction of \$300,000,000 in taxes during 1921 and 1922 made possible, by a splendid record of economy in appropriations, was emphasized by Mr. Mondell. Notwithstanding the billion-dollar reduction in the public debt he estimated the Treasury would show a balance of \$300,000,000.

BOARD SETS ASIDE COTTON RAIL RATES

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The entire fabric of new rate schedules on cotton moving from the Mississippi Valley to consumption through seaboard ports and northern cities, which railroads prepared and attempted to put into effect last fall, was set aside today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

LIBRARIANS NAME OFFICERS FOR YEAR

George B. Utley, Newberry Library, Chicago, Elected President of American Association

DETROIT, Mich., July 1 (Special).—Election tellers in charge of the balloting for new officers of the American Library Association, whose forty-fourth annual convention closed here today, announced the organization's new officials this morning, as follows:

President, George B. Utley, Newberry Library, Chicago first vice-president, Josephine Rathbone, Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn; second vice-president, Malcolm G. Wyer, University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln; treasurer, Edward D. Tweedell, John Crear Library, Chicago.

Executive board: Chalmers Hadley, Public Library, Denver; William M. Bishop, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor; J. I. Wyer, New York State Library, Albany.

Trustees of endowment fund: Washington T. Porter, Cincinnati. Council—Alice I. Hazeltine, Public Library, St. Louis; Ernest Reece, Library school of the New York Public Library; Charles E. Rush, Public Library, Indianapolis; M. S. Dudgeon, Public Library, Milwaukee; Edith Guerrier, Public Library, Boston; James T. Gerold, Princeton University; Caroline Webster, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; Electra C. Doren, Public Library, Dayton, O.; Harriet M. Wood, State Department of Education, St. Paul, Minn.; and Herbert S. Hirschberg, Ohio State Library, Columbus.

The closing address of the convention was made this morning by Carl B. Roden, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, on "The Librarian's Duty to His Profession."

He said: "We speak of our calling as a profession. If we still aspire to higher distinction begin to feel that the very multiplicity of our activities is raising a cloud over our title which is threatening to obscure those ideals that we should keep clearly before us as our personal goal. That cloud is the swarm of specialties and specialists into which we are breaking ourselves up. We now have many different librarians, for schools, for lawyers, for business men—all true and zealous servants, each intent upon developing his own particular kind of service and collectively and severally making splendid contributions to the efficiency with which the work of the world is done."

I am so old-fashioned as to hold that it is not an aim to take the celebrated man "in the street" by the hand and lead him upward and away from the street to stand with Keats silent on a peak in Darien, to search with Plato for the unknown God, to go with Dante into hell, or with Wordsworth to perceive intimations of immortality, than to teach him to make more dollars, to raise more hens, or to win other earthly prizes through reading library books.

Mr. Roden expressed the opinion that the librarian's primary responsibility to the profession was to help it bring books and mankind together "to the end that books may make their contribution toward helping the race upward in its progress."

Old-fashioned books still are leading in the association ballots for the best two-foot shelf of 25 books for a country school. "Little Women" is first. Others prominent are "Treasure Island," "Robinson Crusoe," and "Alice in Wonderland." Some of the newer books also have friends, numerous ballots going to "The Story of Man," Kipling's "Jungle Book," and Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse."

J. WESTON ALLEN OUT FOR GOVERNOR

Massachusetts Official Prominent
in Campaign on Graft

J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General for Massachusetts during the past two years, before that a member of the state Legislature for four years today announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, stating that, in his conviction, the office of the chief executive "could be made one of greater power and influence for the public good."

During his term of office, Mr. Allen has made an unremitting campaign against political corruption. He was instrumental in the removal of the district attorneys of Middlesex and Suffolk counties for malfeasance and misfeasance in office.

Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, in a telephone message from Cape Cod to his secretary, today reaffirmed a former statement that he would be a candidate for re-election at the polls next fall and that he would seek re-election on the strength of his record for his first term.

RUSSIAN INFORMATION BUREAU'S WORK ENDED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Russian Information Bureau established here in May, 1917, by the Provisional Government of Russia, has officially closed its doors. A. J. Sack, director, in a final statement, said that "just as five years ago, we continue to believe that Russia's salvation lies neither in the preservation of the Red autocracy of Bolshevism nor in a return to the black Tsarism, but in the middle course of an orderly democratic development."

"The moment is not distant when either the Bolshevik régime will have to make radical concessions in the economic and the political spheres, or it will be overthrown, just as the Tsar's régime was overthrown in March, 1917."

CHINESE CLOTH IMPORTS
Commercial Attaché Julian Arnold, Shanghai, in a cable to the United States Department of Commerce reports that imports at Shanghai of cotton cloth for the first five months of the current year were as follows: Gray shirtings—British, 550,000 pieces; Japanese, 47,000; American, 41,000. Gray sheetings—American, 27,000 pieces.

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 30
DID or did not George Washington accept a bonus after the Revolutionary War? That is the question that is agitating the Senate. Those who clamor for a bonus for men who fought in the World War point to all the wars in which the United States has had a part and say, "Look what they got."

William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, denies that Washington received a bonus, but there is no doubt that grateful country bestowed deserved gifts upon him. Other soldiers of the Revolution, down to the short-term private, received grants of land, some of which proved valuable and others of which added nothing to the fortune of the possessor. Uncle Sam had so much land that he desired to have developed in that day he was glad to bestow a quarter section or more in the country lying west of the thirteen colonies on those who had served him. Henry E. Ashurst, Senator from Arizona, recently recalled that when Horatius stood at the bridge and turned back the barbarians he was given "of the corn land which was the public right, as much as two strong oxen could plow from morning to night."

But Uncle Sam has not enough acres in his possession now to hand out as bonus for his fighting men. Some way of compensation has to be found.

In a recent public address John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, related an amusing incident which he said had occurred in Boston during the police strike there in 1919 and which he used to illustrate the state of mind of many people under existing conditions. As the Secretary told the story, a store had been broken into and many people were helping themselves to its contents. A woman passing through the store door with her arms full of goods was attacked by another woman entering the store, who succeeded in getting part of the goods. The first pillager screamed loudly for the police and when she lost part of her stolen property complained bitterly that the officers of the law were never around when needed.

People who imagine that the weather bureau has nothing to do but make predictions, good or bad, concerning meteorological changes, have another guess. One of the duties of the bureau is to answer questions concerning the climates of various sections of the country, and this service has grown into magnificent proportions. The bureau has printed no fewer than 106 climatological descriptions, which are supposed to give the characteristics of every section of the United States, with Porto Rico and Hawaii included. As an illustration of the detailed work in this line it may be stated that the pamphlet referring to San Bernardino County, California, is 13 of the series, brings out the fact that that county alone is larger than seven specified eastern states. The physical geography is described and incidental mention is made of Death Valley, the hottest place in the United States, while reference is made to the Sierras, where there is perpetual snow. In the same section, information also is given concerning cities, soil, floods and earthquakes, to say nothing of the mean annual precipitation, details of rainfall, thunderstorms, frost, humidity, prevailing winds and snowfall. Furthermore, there is definite information concerning crops and methods pursued in agriculture.

The effort to amalgamate the various cable lines running to South America is delayed by the slow course of governments in acting, even for a matter of their own advantage. The All-American Cable passes by way of the Barbados to the western coast of South America and every country it must give its consent before the company can renounce its exclusive rights.

The Western Cable Company, British owned, has just had this privilege extended to it by Brazil. There remains on the east coast the Western Union, an American company. When the three have been fused it is expected that there will be improved service and, it is hoped, lower rates. But all that stands in the way is the permission of the governments affected to give up exclusive privileges.

A copy of an appeal to workers of the world by disaffected members of the Russian Soviet Communist Party, which has just been received here, indicates the dissatisfaction of this group with the Soviet Government, the leaders of which are branded as traitors.

"One can justify the creation by the revolutions of the mailed fist for purposes of self-defense," says the document. "One can justify the fact that sometimes the mailed fist crushes with equal effect both open and hidden foes. But if the mailed fist begins to suppress also the free thoughts and free speech of the workers, if it destroys altogether the best forms of revolutionary individualism, then, we ask, in whose interests is this mailed fist working? In Russia today the dictatorship of the proletariat has degenerated into the dictatorship of a tiny handful of demagogues, lining their pockets by their own petty personal interests, who are clutching at power like limpets and want power only for themselves."

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Russian Communist Party, openly accuse the leaders of the Soviet Government of having betrayed the Revolution and of having sold the interests of the Russian working masses in order to obtain power and retain it."

Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution are already entering upon the campaign for the election of a president-general to succeed Mrs. George Maynard Minor next April, and a former president-general, Mrs. George Guernsey Thatcher of Nebraska, is looming as the strongest candidate in the field, according to reports reaching here.

Mrs. Thatcher's support was pledged to Mrs. William E. Reynolds of North Carolina, but now that Mrs. Reynolds has withdrawn, it is expected that Mrs. Thatcher will come out for the office. The chief opponent will be Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook of Pennsylvania. Others who have been mentioned as possible candidates are Mrs. Rhett Goode of Alabama, and Mrs. Henry B. Joy of Michigan, a sister of Senator Newberry.

The repatriation of Portuguese laborers "in unfavorable circumstances" in the United States is being urged upon the Portuguese Government, according to official advice received here.

"The Portuguese Government ought to consider the poor circumstances of our countrymen in the United States and repatriate them on its own ships," says one Portuguese newspaper. "There is in Boston a very large Portuguese colony. In Fall River, 61 miles from that city, there are thousands of our countrymen. In New Bedford the number of Portuguese ascends to 100,000, of whom a large part have broken their ties with the mother country."

Government officials, commenting on this statement, invited attention to the fact that the 1920 census shows the total number of Portuguese in the United States to be only 215,728, and the population of New Bedford considerably below the 100,000 mark.

Appropos of the recent decision by Congress to make liberal provision for aid in the building of good roads during the next three years it is interesting to note that up to date the Government has appropriated or authorized a total road fund of \$587,000,000 since the passage of the Federal Act in 1916. Figures of the Bureau of Public Roads show that construction has been proceeding for the last three years at the rate of approximately \$80,000,000 annually in federal funds and as state organizations have now become well stabilized, it is anticipated that this rate will be exceeded in 1923 and succeeding years.

With a reasonable cumulation of funds from past years on hand as the fiscal year 1923 opens, the appropriations for 1923 and 1924 seems sufficient to enable the states to proceed at a maximum of efficiency. It probably will be found, however, that appropriations for 1925 will have to be increased somewhat, as by that time the peak of highway production should be reached if the 40 per cent of the completed system of 7 per cent of the highways within the decade as is contemplated.

As it is, the fiscal year beginning July 1, will be the largest in the history of road construction, if normal conditions of freightage and material prevail.

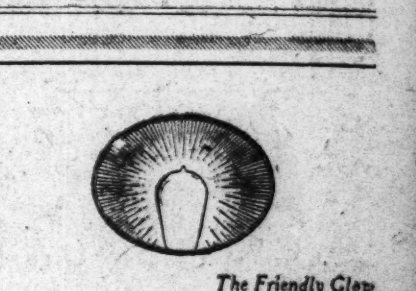
What the new funds will mean to the country can be judged by the use that has been made of the almost \$400,000,000 previously appropriated. On May 31, 17,000 miles of road had been completed, and, in addition, nearly 14,500 miles were under construction. Federal-aid roads in all stages total nearly 38,700 miles. The average cost per mile has been \$17,120, and federal aid has amounted to 43 per cent of the total cost.

It is estimated that the \$150,000,000 lately authorized will result in the construction of more than 25,000 miles, which, added to the 46,000 miles expected to result from previous appropriations, makes a total of 71,000 miles, or nearly 40 per cent of the estimated 180,000 miles of road in the system of federal aid roads outlined.

MAYOR WHO QUIT WOULD GO BACK

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 1.—George L. Oles, who resigned as Mayor of Youngstown last night, today made an effort to resume the office which he declared "the most thankless job in the world."

The city solicitor ruled that Mr. Oles' resignation, which was to be effective July 1, became valid at midnight last night and said Mr. Oles was out for good.



The Friendly Glow

WE are only a good Public Servant when we intelligently strive to serve you to the utmost of our ability. A good way to help us is to criticize us.

The Edison Electric
Illuminating Company of Boston

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET

TRADING OF A
HOLIDAY TYPERailroad Strike Situation Has
Only Perfunctory Effect—
Fresh Slump in Markets

Trading was dull and hesitant at the opening of today's New York stock market. Ralls were scarcely affected by the strike of the railway shompen. Fractional declines marked the first offerings of New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, and several of the less prominent transportation issues.

Studebaker was heaviest of the usual favorites, it fell 1 point. A few specialties under pool control were firm to strong. North American and United States Cast Iron Pipe were higher by fractions to 1 point. A new low quotation for the German mark at .0243 featured the foreign exchange market.

Today's session was the dulllest and least interesting of any so far this year. The slim attendance of members was reflected in the meager turnover. Ralls were relatively steady despite the strike, and the firm to strong tone was maintained throughout the industrial list, especially among oils and copper.

A few specialties, notably Du Pont and American Water Works, made substantial gains.

The closing was firm. Sales approximated 225,000 shares.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Outside com'l paper 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Year money 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Customers' com'l p's 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Indiv. com'l p's 5% 5%

Bar silver in New York 71 3/4
Bar silver in London 71 3/4
Mexican dollars 54 1/2
Bar gold in London 33 1/2
Canadian ex. dis. 127 1/2
Domestic bar silver 99 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 central reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

P.C. P.C.
Boston 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
New York 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Philadelphia 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Cleveland 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Richmond 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Atlanta 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Chicago 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
St. Louis 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Kansas City 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Minneapolis 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Dallas 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
San Francisco 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Amsterdam 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Clearing House Figures

Boston New York
Exchanges \$72,000,000 \$1,123,700,000
Balances 20,000,000 95,000,000
Exchgs for week 314,000,000 4,766,000,000
Bal for week 107,000,000 450,000,000
F R bank credit 17,207,903 69,600,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.
Prime eligible bonds 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
20-90 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Under 30 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Less Known Bonds 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
60-90 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Under 30 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Eligible Private Bonds 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
60-90 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Under 30 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of the Argentine and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

London 100 100
Paris 100 100
Berlin 100 100
Frankfurt 100 100
Hamburg 100 100
Copenhagen 100 100
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COMPARISON OF
FOODSTUFFS IN
WORLD MARKETSItems of Interest From Many
Quarters of the
Globe

Once again, the orange groves of Palestine are bearing, the last three years having accomplished much to amend the war damage. During the 1921-1922 season just closed, 1,100,000 cases of the delicious Jaffa oranges were shipped out of that country. Consul Addison E. Southard at Jerusalem has informed the United States Department of Commerce. Good prices for the crop enabled many of the grove owners to buy new irrigation pumps and engines to replace old installations badly deteriorated during the war.

California packing methods have been installed by American capital, and growers have formed combinations for the better marketing of their crop abroad. The outlook for the export of the fruit is considered very favorable.

Great oaks may from little acorns grow, but no one ever realized what would be the outcome of the introduction into Haiti in 1730 of logwood whose blossoms would yield a superior nectar for bees.

While Campeche honey is today one of the choice products of that country, Consul Woods of Cape Haitien in a statement to the Department of Commerce says that the wood has spread throughout the land and is shipped over the world from all the principal ports of Haiti.

Honey is now a minor issue compared to the exportation of logwood, which has become one of the leading industries of Haiti.

Supplying World's Sweets

Danish sugar beet growers and beet sugar factories are operating under contracts whereby the growers receive 50 per cent of the net profits of the factories and of all other earnings over 5 per cent paid as dividends to factory shareholders. Simultaneous with general agricultural and industrial development, by the cultivators, with that genius for co-operation which characterizes the Danish farmer, joined in co-operative societies whose officers closed contracts with the factories and the co-ops devoted themselves to crop improvement. Vice-Consul E. Giesing, Copenhagen, states in a report to the Department of Commerce.

When the first sugar factory was built in 1907, it was planned to produce sugar for export only, but the domestic market absorbed the total output and, due to the continually increasing per capita consumption of sugar Denmark will not be able to export raw sugar to any appreciable extent. During the European War Denmark was one of the few countries where sugar was relatively abundant and cheap.

Sugar beets are grown principally on the islands of Fyn and Lolland, and these sections during late years have been able to hold their own population due to the increase of the industry and the intensiveness of crop attention, while other agricultural sections have sent their increasing surplus population to the cities and towns.

The efforts of the co-operative societies' experts have been successful in increasing the percentage of sugar in beets from 6.55 in 1873 to 17 per cent in 1921.

American Flour for Korea

A peculiar trade situation exists in Korea today with respect to wheat and flour markets. The country has two flour mills with a capacity of 800 barrels a day, which if running on full time could supply all the flour needed in that country, and yet they are running only on part time because they cannot obtain the wheat which they need, says Vice-Consul Beck, Seoul, Korea, in a report to the Department of Commerce, although Korea produced in 1921 over 11,000,000 bushels of wheat.

This would be ample to supply the mills, but the fact that Korean wheat sells in Japan, England, and Central Russia for more than the local millers can afford to pay is responsible for more wheat not being ground in Korea.

American flour is being imported into Korea by Japanese merchants. Mexican millers are vigorously protesting the recent action of the Mexican government in placing an importation impost of two centavos (one centavo equals 1/2 cent U. S. currency) per kilo respectively on corn and wheat and not also taxing flour from the United States. In a report to the Department of Commerce, Consul George T. Summerlin, Mexico City, states that the millers fear they can not compete against American flour by virtue of the new tax upon imported grain.

Australia's recent experience in sending fresh fruit to England has been a sad one, for shipments within the last few months have been turning out badly. Peaches, pears, and apples have arrived in a frozen condition, and according to R. H. Fisher of the American consulate at Sydney, Australia, passion fruit was mildewed and unsalable. A consignment on one steamer did not contain a single case in first-class condition, and the reason ascribed was ineffective refrigeration with low and variable temperatures.

Even at its best, the Australian fruit has to compete with the popularity of the South African fruit in English markets. The cooking pears which arrived in a slightly better condition were outshined by the huge South African cookers.

Meeting Meat Problem
To help solve the crisis which for years has been hampering the cattle industry of Paraguay, the President of that country has offered a concession to a British meat packing company involving exemption from all import duties on machinery and equip-

ment used in the construction, maintenance, and operation of plant, exemption from duties on imported cattle; exemption from all state and municipal taxes, navigation, port and docking fees, etc.

Free exportation of meat extracts, canned meat and other products of the company is also granted.

According to American Consul W. J. O'Toole, Asuncion, the President believes that the establishment of this plant would contribute in no small way to the relief of the economic situation facing the meat industry of Paraguay.

What the Italian peasant a few years ago thought to be luxurious pastime for the rich he is now eagerly pursuing himself. Previous to the war farmers and peasants had taken no interest whatever in beekeeping, but when the great shortage of sugar began to be felt soon after the outbreak of war the demand for honey increased a hundredfold.

A sudden and unexpected rise of over 1500 per cent in the price of honey caught producers unawares. J. M. H. Briffa of the American consulate at Genoa informs the Department of Commerce, and induced many farmers to interest themselves in meeting the demand.

Fresh Food for India

The natives of India and of Australia will soon be able to sit down at tables containing vegetables from the same gardens, butter and milk from the same dairies, and meats from the same packing houses, according to a recent report from Consul Shantz to the Department of Commerce.

Representatives of the Australian Merchants Co-operative League have traveled throughout India making arrangements to supply Australian food products to various Indian centers.

Cold storage facilities for the accommodation of food shipments arriving at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and other places are arranged, and supplies of Australian meat, butter, milk, jam, fruits, and vegetables, both dry and fresh, will be offered the Indians in as good a condition as the Australians themselves receive them.

TELEPHONE IS
GROWING FAST

Station growth of the Bell Telephone system in the United States as the tide. This year the system has been adding new stations at the rate of about 53,000 a month. This compares with nearly 65,000 new stations a month in 1921.

Indicating the universal utility of the Bell wire system, it is interesting to note that the daily average of exchange and toll connections is now something like 37,000,000. Eleven years ago the daily average was only about 24,000,000.

The magnet of a \$9 dividend rate continues to attract conversions of American Telephone bonds into stock. At the present time the two issues with conversion feature still alive are outstanding in the amount of \$3,216,800, which is a reduction effected through conversions, or nearly \$14,000,000 from the first of the year and over \$29,000,000 since Jan. 1, 1921. The outstanding amounts by issues on the dates in question follow:

Present Dec 31, '21	Dec 31, '20
4 1/2% 1923, \$10,000,000	\$11,020,300
6% 1925, 21,181,300	34,035,100
Total	31,216,800

MAY RAILROAD
EARNINGS BETTER

Earnings of 53 railroads for May show total net operating income of \$43,779,783, compared with \$24,599,276 in the same month last year, an increase of \$19,180,507, or 77.9 per cent. This would indicate that earnings for all class 1 roads of approximately \$65,600,000, equal to a return of 4.20 per cent on the Interstate Commerce Commission's tentative valuation of \$1,560,000,000. This allows for seasonal variation in net earnings according to the average of three years prior to federal control.

May gross of 53 roads was \$301,869,156, compared with \$296,668,142, an increase of \$5,201,014, or 1.70 per cent, indicating an increase in gross of approximately \$7,500,000 for all roads. Except for March, 1922, and April, 1921, this is the first month of increased railroad gross since December, 1920.

GOVERNMENT MAY
ISSUE NEW BONDS

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Government is planning a large issue of bonds within a month or two, according to financial circles here. Secretary Mellon is understood to be working on plans. Tentative arrangements are long-term bonds, bearing a fair interest rate.

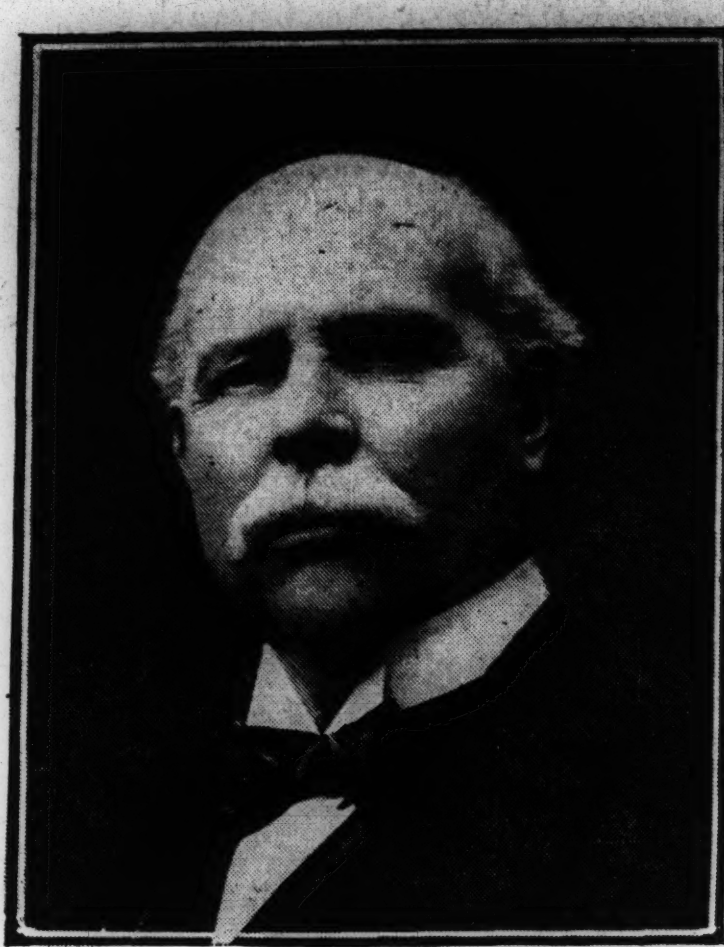
The size of the offering is given at about \$500,000,000. While it is said many details are practically settled, the rate still is in doubt. The Government is anxious to fix an interest rate attractive to all classes of investors.

Such government financing is regarded as a further step by Secretary Mellon in refunding outstanding issues that will mature soon. Outstanding Victory notes may enjoy the privilege of conversion.

BOSTON CONCERN
BUYS TEXAS WOOL

KERRVILLE, Tex., July 1.—At the recent wool sale here of 1,500,000 pounds, of which \$25,000 were of 12-month clip and \$75,000 were of eight-month clip, the entire lot was purchased by Winslow & Co. of Boston, Mass. The sale was made by the Shreiner Wool & Mohair Commission Company, which maintains large storage warehouses here. The consideration was not made public, but it is said to be approximately \$600,000.

Another 500,000 pounds of wool will be concentrated here by the middle of July and will then be offered for sale, it is said.



Lord Devonport

HUDSON EWBANK KEARLEY, First Viscount Devonport, besides having helped to build up a large grocery business—Messrs. Kearley & Tonge, whose "International Stores" are a feature of London and provincial towns, has also occupied many important public positions. He represented Devonport in Parliament for 18 years, designating himself a Gladstonian Liberal.

He was Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade from 1905 to 1909, but did not quite achieve the success in that position which his friends expected in view of his remarkable organizing abilities. He was raised to the peerage in 1910 and took no active part in parliamentary politics until 1916, when he became a member of Lloyd George's Coalition Ministry as Food Controller. This was an entirely thankless position in which he had to build up an organization from its foundations without any precedents to guide him. He retired in 1917, and was succeeded by Lord Rhonda, who was certainly much indebted to Lord Devonport for his pioneer work.

Lord Devonport has been chairman of the Port of London Authority for many years and has been notable for the determined stand he has taken against the trade unions in one or two important disputes.

WORLD TRADE IS
SHOWING SIGNS
OF IMPROVEMENT

In its survey of business conditions the National City Bank of New York says:

The reports of business generally have been favorable. World trade has continued to show signs of improvement. Unemployment has been diminishing at home and abroad. British exports of textile goods in April amounted to 302,598,200 square yards, compared with 186,760,700 square yards in April, 1921.

Labor troubles in England have been subsiding, and this is true of France and Italy. In this country the crop prospects are excellent, financial conditions are vastly better than a year ago, and so pronounced has been the restoration of confidence that, but for the coal strike and the threat of a railroad strike, the outlook would be good for nearly normal business this coming fall.

In Europe, industrial conditions would improve rapidly but for the political conditions. The prospect of a foreign loan for Germany has been abandoned for the present, because it is impracticable for Germany to give security for such a loan without a complete settlement of the reparations debt, and France cannot afford to make a final settlement for any amount that could be raised by the loan.

The problem seems well-nigh insoluble, for France is under the necessity of going on with vast housing expenditures in the devastated districts, and the government could remain in power that would abandon the claim upon Germany for reimbursement.

GOOD ARIZONA
POTATOE CROP

TUCSON, Ariz., July 1.—The first shipment of a carload of potatoes to a point outside the state was made recently when a carload lot grown in this county left for El Paso, Tex. At the same time a second carload was sent to the Phelps Dodge Company at Bisbee, and a third to Douglas, Ariz. The shipments weighed 30,000, 26,000 and 24,000 pounds respectively.

Through the use of expert methods the potato growing industry is fast coming into its own in this district, and growers are realizing the benefits of planting diversified varieties in potatoes as well as in crops in general.

VENEZUELA BUYS
FINE COTTON GOODS

Imports of high-grade cotton goods, khakis and Palm Beach cloths from the United States, and drills from England and Spain are being made at La Guaira, Venezuela, says Vice-Consul Fletcher in a report to the United States Department of Commerce. Also a limited import trade in cotton knit underwear and hosiery from the United States and England is in progress.

Stocks of cheap cotton goods are steadily diminishing and it is generally conceded six months will elapse before normal buying conditions for cotton goods will prevail.

ITALIAN SILK PRODUCTION
The continued decline in the Milanese silk production is ascribed especially to the new agricultural regime, says Consul Troutman, Milan, Italy, in a recent report. Unskillful methods in cocoon raising have been returned to, resulting in a serious detriment to the crops. The present silk market is uncertain with a weak tendency, due principally to improvements in foreign exchange and strong variation in Yokohama prices.

AMERICAN GOODS
GET BECKONING
HAND FROM SPAINGradual Rise in Peseta Value
Has Worked to Advantage of
Exports From United States

The Spanish budget has not yet been approved, but prospects are favorable for its adoption as presented, and the tariff question is definitely settled, according to cable advices received by the United States Department of Commerce from Commercial Attaché Cunningham, Madrid. Government finances are slightly improved as a result of reduced expenditures in Morocco.

The gradual rise of the peseta is increasingly to the advantage of American exports, and the outlook is better for the development of a market for American products. Export trade with Spain and Switzerland, with which commercial treaties have been concluded, is increasing. Activity in the textile industry continues, and late rains have assisted the cereal crops.

Proposed taxation measures are still pending, and it is believed that the Government will float additional obligations within three months. The national bank lowered its discount rate to 5 1/2 per cent. Loans amounting to 100,000,000 pesetas were floated last month covering a variety of investments. Peseta exchange reached the level of 15.95 on May 23, as compared with 15.53 on May 1 and 13.88 on Nov. 30, 1921.

Industrial Production

The political situation is not unfavorable to continued import trade for the ministry is unstable. No official customs statistics have been issued since December, but evidence is not lacking that imports are stationary and exports decreasing. As a result of commercial treaties with Italy and Switzerland, an increased export trade is already apparent. The effect of improved exchange is seen in the inquiries along the line of American automobiles, machinery, high-grade hardware, sugar, and corn. The Barcelona automobile show, although resulting in few immediate sales, effectively displayed the superiority of American cars.

A project of law has been drafted for the expenditure of 58,665,753 pesetas in Spanish Morocco covering improvements in ports, railways, and highways.

Railway congestion continues because of the shortage of rolling stock and plans are on foot for new construction. Statistics of earnings of all the leading railways of Spain show increases over those of the last year in 13 out of 20 principal lines.

Office and residential building in Madrid is proceeding rapidly. Numerous projects for the construction of roads, ports, and highways are being considered which, coupled with the developments in Morocco, will probably lead to an increased demand for cement and construction machinery. The prices of staples are augmenting as a result of Government export permits and the increased duties on imports, especially sugar, flour and wheat, and are reflected in increased costs of living.

Situation in Commodities

The production of olives in 1921 which amounted to 15,300,000 metric quintals shows a considerable decrease as compared with 18,623,849 in the preceding year. A corresponding diminution occurred in the output of olive oil which totaled 2,760,000 metric quintals as compared with 3,169,637 in 1920.

An over supply of Spanish coal is reported. Considerable quantities of raisins, nuts, olive oil, and mineral ore are available for export. Pig iron is quoted at 240 pesetas a ton at the factory.

Large stocks of German merchandise are on hand, consisting of chemicals, cheap hardware, and machinery, but as a result of the tariff coefficients imposed, imports from Germany may become less in the future.

Owing to the continued activity of the textile industry and restricted imports, stocks are meager. Official figures for cotton stocks on June 1, indicate that 95,000 bales were on hand 8500 bales entered the customs during the preceding week and 7000 bales were consumed.

SEEK NEW ENGLAND LABOR

BROCKTON, Mass., June 30.—Representatives of several Rochester, N. Y. shoe firms are in Brockton and other New England shoe centers seeking workmen to go to Rochester. The United Shoe Workers of America are on strike in 10 large shoe factories in Rochester and the manufacturers are trying to import other skilled workmen. Several are reported to have gone from Brockton. Men are being sought mostly from rival unions.

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HARRIS FORBES
& CO. ARE NOW IN
NEW QUARTERS

Harris, Forbes & Co. investment bankers, are now located in their new building, 14 to 24 Federal Street. Construction of the building was completed in less than 10 months after work had begun.

The exterior of the structure is of Indiana limestone, and the design is of the Italian renaissance period, consisting of a heavy rusticated arch treatment for the lower stories, with a balcony across the third-floor level. The corners of the structure have rusticated piers. The windows of the street floor are covered with wrought-iron grills, and massive wrought-iron lanterns at each side of the building are another feature.

Harris, Forbes & Co. occupy the first and mezzanine floors and the basement. The building is 12 stories and has entrances on Congress Street as well as on Federal Street.

The firm's main banking room is one of the finest in this part of the country. The floor is finished in Tennessee marble, with a Belgian black marble border and base; the counters are of buff Tavenner marble and the ceiling is beautifully decorated and paneled.

Along the counters of the banking department are heavy bronze grills, and the mezzanine floor has bronze balustrades. On the left of the main floor is the sales department, and at the rear of this room are private offices and additional desk space.

The executive offices and directors' room are on the mezzanine floor, and on the opposite side of the balcony are quarters for clerks, stenographers and the telephone exchange.

END OF HALF YEAR
FINDS BUSINESS
AT DECIDED GAIN

The half year just ended brought a distinct advance in business, with most of the gain in confidence and actual transactions achieved during the second quarter, says R. G. Dun's weekly review of domestic trade, which continues: Unsettled labor conditions in some industries have long been a detriment, curtailing operations and enhancing costs of production, and the threatened railroad strike increased uncertainty this week.

Despite various drawbacks, however, recovery from previous depression has been substantial, if highly irregular, and many interests will be more active this summer than was anticipated. Interruptions from inventories and vacations will be experienced, as usual, but there is clearly more work to be done this year and shutdowns will be less general and extended.

A new and rather unexpected phase has arisen with the more frequent reports of labor scarcity in certain lines, the steel industry among them, and competitive bidding for workers is heard of in isolated instances.

FREIGHT LOADINGS INCREASE

Northwestern road's loadings for 27 days of June increased 22 per cent, Illinois Central's freight loadings for 24 days increased 31 per cent, and Rock Island's increased 3.6 per cent.

EXCHANGE RISE
IS STIMULUS TO
PERUVIAN TRADECommercial Aspect of Country
Brightens Considerably—Easier Money a Great Help

The commercial aspect of Peru has brightened considerably during the last month, says Acting Commercial Attaché Dunn, Lima, in a cable to the United States Department of Commerce. The rapid rise of the Peruvian pound has given a new stimulus to trade. Exchange has fluctuated in a marked degree since May 20. Quotations on June 23 were \$4.10. Lower bank rates are obtainable and money is much easier since the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank. The bank has decreased rates of interest to 7 per cent for 30 days, 8 per cent for from 30 to 90 days, and to 6 1/2 per cent for revenues from agricultural paper for 6 months. It is currently reported that the Reserve Bank will make further decreases in interest rates, and it is also predicted that exchange will continue to ascend.

Foreign Trade Affairs

Total imports for the first quarter of 1922 are estimated at 2,387,000 Peruvian pounds (1 Peruvian pound equals \$4.86, normal exchange), and total exports for the same period at 4,954,000 Peruvian pounds, the total trade of Peru for the quarter representing 7,241,000 Peruvian pounds, which estimate compares very favorably with the statistics for Peruvian trade in 1916 and 1918, two normally good years in Peru's foreign commerce. The increased revenue from customs receipts during May and June indicate that Peru is making further gains. New impetus is given to trade by the fact that stocks of import goods on hand in some lines have further decreased, notably textiles, stocks of which have become practically exhausted. Machinery and iron and steel products have not decreased, but with this exception the demand is better than for some time, and merchants in the interior provinces are beginning to make renewals of orders. Some slight improvement is shown in the automobile trade, but stocks are still large.

The prices of raw products have increased during the month and cotton is more active.

Electrical Expansion

The Executive has signed the law passed by the last session of the Peruvian Congress authorizing the local electric light company to modify their franchise and to make extensive improvements in their properties in Lima and its vicinity. There will be opportunities for the sale of electrical supplies and equipments when announcement is made of the time when the contemplated improvements will actually begin.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ACTIVE DEMAND
CONTINUES FOR
AUSTRALIAN WOOLLiquidation of Accumulated War
Stocks Satisfactory—
Wages Lower

WASHINGTON, July 1—Liquidation of the large accumulated stocks of Australian war-time wools, of which the British Government and Australian wool growers are joint owners, continues, according to a survey by the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce. Stocks of this wool on hand May 1 were 952,000 bales, compared with 981,000 bales on April 1, and 1,175,775 bales on Jan. 1.

When the British Australian Wool Realization Association was formed two years ago to liquidate this accumulated wool and prevent its being thrown on the market in disastrous competition with subsequent clips, the stocks were 1,800,000 bales.

Therefore, half the accumulation has now been disposed of and \$10,000,000 in cash profits paid to growers. The remainder of the priority certificates issued by the B. A. W. R. A. Profit sharing certificates of a total face value of \$12,000,000 remain outstanding, to be paid off when the pool is finally liquidated.

Labor Situation

As regards the coming Australian clip, strikes of shearers are threatened because of drastic reductions in shearing rates, although Queensland shearers have already begun under the old rates. Under the 1917 award of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, shearers have been receiving 40s. a hundred for flock sheep, and 80s. a hundred for rams. The new award reduces the rate to 30s. a hundred for flock sheep and 60s. a hundred for rams. Shed hands who under the former award received £4 10s. a week and keep, under the new award are reduced to £3 a week and keep. Proportionate rates have been fixed for station hands and helpers. No change has been made in the rates of pay of wool pressers, who continue to get 74d. per hundredweight or 2s. a bale, 74d. for wool pressed by hand, and 44d. per hundredweight or 1s. 7d. a bale pressed by power.

Conditions in the Australian wool market during May followed the favorable trend which was noteworthy in connection with April sales. Demand was noticeably keener and widespread with a steady price improvement. There was no marked preference for the finer sorts of merino wool, the demand for merino wools being good throughout.

Furthermore, there seemed to be nothing at all spasmodic about the demand, for, to quote the Sydney Daily Telegraph of May 12, "it represented the steady expansion of business in consuming centers arising from the restoration of confidence."

Sales Are Satisfactory

The Sydney salesroom has been the theater of animated activity, and exceptionally large stocks have been cleared out. Buyers, unable to fill their orders in the auction room, have been buying privately, and it is thought that the sales in this connection indicate plainly that the market has not been supplied up to the full extent of its buying power.

The keen buying on American account has been set forth as one of the notable features of the recent operations. The Continental and Yorkshire sections have also been showing great activity, and Japanese buyers have helped sales with large orders for skinning, and also have purchased large quantities of tops locally.

Everything points to a continuance of the present favorable sales conditions until the balance of the 1921-22 clip is disposed of. The allocation for June was 73,000 bales. This leaves a carry-over into July, and although only four selling days are available for that month, the offerings are likely to be substantial, representing, as they will, the arrival into store from the beginning of April and including many important autumn-clip sales.

From the New Zealand Wool Committee's auction sales report to April 1 it is noted that the finer grades of wool produced in the South Island sold at a higher average price than that grown in the North Island, where the coarser types predominated. The sales of New Zealand free wools from July 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922, have been as follows: Sold by auction in London, 201,214 bales; in New Zealand, 413,954; making a total of 615,168 bales. By the end of May, 1922, the committee estimates that not more than 45,000 bales of wool of the 1920-21 and 1921-22 clips would remain unsold in the Dominion of New Zealand.

TEXAS & PACIFIC
ANNUAL REPORT

Receivers of the Texas & Pacific road say in the annual report: "Improvement in financial conditions is reflected in a reduction of \$3,576,986 in current liabilities, reduction of only \$1,962,489 in current assets. The year closed with current assets, exclusive of material and supplies, \$764,657 in excess of all current liabilities, including unmatured interest accrued to Dec. 31, 1921, against excess of current liabilities over current assets at close of previous year of \$1,496,621—a net gain of \$2,261,279."

"From the beginning of the receivership, Oct. 27, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1921, a net charge of \$15,558,184 was made to additions and betterments, divided: Road, \$7,338,737; equipment \$7,724,446."

DEBT INTEREST SITUATION
WASHINGTON, June 30—Commenting on reports from Europe that France would be unable to pay any interest on her debt to the United States for at least two years, United States Treasury officials stated that this government realized the difficulties encountered by foreign nations as a result of the war and would be perfectly willing to negotiate on that basis.

OUTLOOK GOOD
FOR INDUSTRIESUnemployment Is Decreasing and
Prices Are Firmer

The general industrial situation has improved until the amount of unemployment during the past month has been comparatively small, according to a review issued by the National City Bank of New York. The iron and steel industry has been operating at above 75 per cent of nominal capacity, but this has meant practically full employment for available labor.

Reports from the southern iron centers have told of the recruiting of Negro labor by agents from the north. The cement industry has been going full speed, sustained by the large amount of highway building under way, and the latter of itself has called for a large supply of labor.

The amount of house-building in progress has kept the building trades and building material trades well employed. The lumber industry on the Pacific coast is above normal, and the Southern Association's report is about normal.

In Detroit the labor situation in the last three months has approached conditions at the height of the boom. The output of automobiles and trucks in May made it the banner month for the industry. It is interesting to note that the great bulk of the automobile business is in the cheap and moderate priced cars. Cars selling at \$3000 and upwards will not aggregate more than 3 per cent of the total.

Wage advances have taken place in numerous instances, one of the most noteworthy being the advance in the iron industry from \$5.50 to \$6 a ton for puddling. The cases are sufficiently numerous to demonstrate that wage-earners as a rule lose nothing by concessions in bad times which help industry back into activity. The interests of wage-earners are served by getting industry busy.

The outward movement of migration during the past year, and the restrictions upon immigration have had influence upon the labor situation.

TRADE OUTLOOK
IN MEXICO NOT
VERY PROPITIOUS

WASHINGTON, July 1—The general economic situation in Mexico has not improved in the last 30 days, according to cable advices from Assistant Trade Commissioner J. P. Bushnell, Mexico City, received at the Department of Commerce, Washington. Banks report clearings remain about the same, with no new business. The only loans being made are for short time accommodations.

General mercantile business reached a new low level during the month. Business interests are not encouraged as to the prospect for improvement of existing conditions in the immediate future.

Several important commercial failures are reported and more are expected, due to the impossibility of realizing on present assets. The Orizaba textile mills, the largest in the country, are now working at 15 per cent of capacity.

Iron and steel manufacturers in the country reduced prices during the month to meet foreign competition. Many of the larger stores, with stocks purchased during the era of high prices, have apparently recoiled themselves to the necessity for readjustment and are endeavoring to realize what they can on these surplus goods.

The strike of the employees of the traction companies, the telephone service and the bakeries, of Mexico City and the Federal District, inaugurated at midnight June 14, was settled June 23 by the withdrawal of the workers' demand.

FARM BUREAU
FEDERATION TO
AID MARKETING

CHICAGO, June 30—The activities of the American Farm Bureau Federation are being turned in the direction of finding more economic marketing methods, rather than toward educational work for increasing crop production.

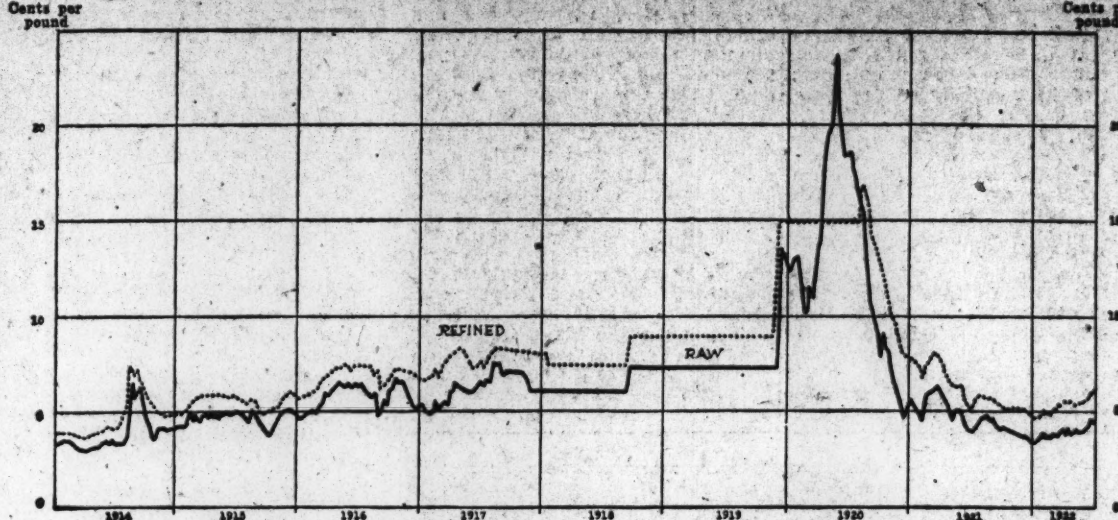
This is being brought out in the reports being made by department heads to the executive committee of the bureau, in session here this week. "Distribution facilities have been altogether too uneconomic in the past," President James R. Howard said, in commenting on the affairs of the organization. "The farmers have thus far developed marketing agencies for distribution of their grain, their livestock and their fruit. Sectional milk marketing agencies are set up, likewise cotton sales agencies, and soon these, and possibly a vegetable distribution medium, is to be worked out on a national basis."

EXPOSURE TO LIGHT
WEAKENS FABRICS

Trade Commissioner H. D. Butler, London, says that recent German experiments regarding the action of light on textile fabrics showed that while in the case of wool fabrics no appreciable action takes place, the lighting of silk fibers reduces the tearing strength of silk after 24 hours' exposure one-third and the extensibility nearly two-thirds.

Cotton fibers showed an even greater sensitiveness to light, the tearing strength dropping from 5.8 grams to 1.9 grams. The fiber most affected is fax, whose tearing capacity dropped from 19.7 to 4.33 grams.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY TURNS THE CORNER



The very considerable recovery in the sugar industry which has occurred this year is made clear in the chart above, which represents the price of Cuban raw sugar, duty paid at New York, and that of the corresponding refined product. At the close of last year, duty paid Cuban raws declined to a low of about 3½ cents a pound, while the price of these sugars before the payment of duty fell to 1½ cents. The decline, which was attended by great hardship in Cuba and heavy losses to most of the sugar companies, was partly an aftermath of the collapse of 1920, but was also caused by a large carry over of Cuban sugar and an ill-judged attempt to control

prices by a Cuban commission. With a free market restored at the first of this year, however, jobbers and dealers again had confidence enough to replenish stocks, which were estimated to be a half million tons below normal. Foreign buying also developed well. As a result, the Cuban carry over of upward of 1,000,000 tons has been disposed of and in addition, considerably more than half of the new crop. Cuban raws, cost and freight at New York, meanwhile have risen to slightly more than 3 cents, with corresponding advances in the refined article. The prices plotted above are those tabulated by Willett and Gray.

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FOREIGN TRADE
OF HOLLAND IN
MAY INCREASESImports Show Marked Gain but
Home Industry Declines—
Wholesale Prices

WASHINGTON, July 1—The foreign trade of the Netherlands increased considerably during May, as compared with the previous months of this year, although the increase has been unattended by any improvement in the import balance, according to a cable received by the Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner Adams, The Hague.

Wholesale prices again show a slight decline after the February rise of two points. Decreased state revenues reflect the effects of the reduction in industrial activity. Receipts from the dividend and bonus tax for April of this year amounted to 741,000 guilders, as compared with 1,375,000 guilders for April of last year.

Bond Issues Decline
Bond issues of all classes for April, 1922, totaled 31,000,000 guilders, as compared with a total issue of 39,000,000 guilders for March and 13,000,000 guilders for February of this year. Total bond issues for the first four months of this year amounted to 168,147,700 guilders. During April the Netherlands Government gave its official sanction to the floating of two foreign loans in the home market.

It was reported at the beginning of last month that the municipality of Amsterdam would shortly issue a 10,000,000 guilder 6 per cent loan.

Business failures for the week ended May 26 totaled 44 in comparison with 37 for the corresponding week of the previous year. Failures for the period from Jan. 1 to May 26 totaled 1078, as compared with 811 for the corresponding period last year. Since April 7, two small Dutch banks have been forced to suspend payments, while such action was averted in the case of a third institution, through the efforts of a consortium of banks with the co-operation of the Bank of the Netherlands, which is carrying out a plan of reorganization.

Imports Higher
Foreign trade figures for May indicate a marked increase over the volume of trade for April, although this increase has been accompanied by an unfavorable increase in the import balance. Imports for May totaled 194,000,000 guilders as compared with an import value of 168,000,000 guilders for April and 180,000,000 guilders for March of this year. Exports for May totaled 108,000,000 guilders, making an import balance of 86,000,000 guilders for this month as compared with an import balance of 75,000,000 guilders for April, and 67,000,000 guilders for March.

Commodity groups showing principal import increase over April were: foodstuffs and comestibles (excluding animal products, vegetable products, flour, and oils) with 7,000,000 guilders increase, and minerals and metals with 5,000,000 guilders increase. Twelve other commodity groups show substantial increases. The only commodity group showing a substantial export increase is the animal and animal products group with an increase of 7,000,000 guilders.

Labor Day Is Longer
During the week ending May 13, a labor bill was passed by the Lower House of Parliament which will increase the legal Dutch working day from 8 to 8½ hours a day and will increase the number of working hours per week from 45 to 48. The Lower House also adopted various stipulations relative to deviations from the legally fixed hours of work, after consultation with employers and employees.

In the last week of May the tranquility in Dutch labor circles was broken by a strike among the deck workers at Rotterdam.

The wholesale price index for April (average prices of 53 articles over the period 1901-10 equal 100) was 183, showing a drop of 2 points from 185 in March and February and a decline to the January level of 183.

AMERICAN SHEETINGS SALES

A large quantity of American sheetings was shipped to Rumania in addition to the customary purchases of Anatolian buyers during March, reports Consul G. E. Ravndal, Constantinople. Local importers were hopeful over this summer but steady demand, prices remaining firm.

Rubber Is Used as a
Road Surface Dressing

EXPERIMENTS are being carried out by the Colombo municipality in the use of rubber as a road-surface dressing, says Consul Vance, Colombo. In a recent report to the United States Department of Commerce, the dressing, which is the invention of a Ceylon rubber planter, is now being used on a portion of Darley Road, which is one of the most-used thoroughfares in Colombo. This solution was first tried on a road of the District rubber estate, where it has been in use for the last 13 months. A short stretch was later laid in the municipality of Galle. The present test, however, has been almost exclusively confined in the past to rubber blocks, the cost being very high. The cost of the liquid rubber road dressing is 50 to 75 per cent more than that of tar, but it is found that a tar dressing in Ceylon must be renewed every three or four months, while rubber dressing is expected to last from eight to nine months or longer. It is anticipated that a slight difference in the cost of material, in favor of the rubber dressing, will be found, that labor cost will be reduced 50 per cent, at least, and that a better road surface will be procured.

The solution is made from pure bark and scrap rubber. The experiments so far show that the solution is easier to handle than tar. It is a secret formula, and the inventor is still working toward its perfection. The idea of using rubber for road dressing has been exclusively confined in the past to rubber blocks, the cost being very high. The cost of the liquid rubber road dressing is 50 to 75 per cent more than that of tar, but it is found that a tar dressing in Ceylon must be renewed every three or four months, while rubber dressing is expected to last from eight to nine months or longer. It is anticipated that a slight difference in the cost of material, in favor of the rubber dressing, will be found, that labor cost will be reduced 50 per cent, at least, and that a better road surface will be procured.

Confidence in Wheat
"At Minneapolis," said Mr. Willard, "I found everyone confident that the spring wheat crop not only of Minnesota but also of the Dakotas would be the best since the record crop of 1915. All minor crops promise practically as well. I never saw hay in better condition and this is true in all the states I went through. At Seattle lumber men told me that nearly all mills of the northwest are working to capacity and, curiously enough, railroad men told me that railroads were hauling eastward as much lumber as ever, even though a good deal is going out by water. Coming back through the sheep country of Utah and Idaho, I heard it said everywhere that ranchers had made a great deal of money this year. Not so many sheep are on the ranges as in some former years, but the number is increasing and the wool clip has been satisfactory and is being marketed at profitable prices. With cattle the situation is much the same; the number was reduced during the war and afterward, but herds are being replenished and cattle prices are rising."

"In Colorado, where farming is done under irrigation, they always have good crops and this year is no exception. In Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, the corn belt, corn is a little late but has a vigorous stand and a fine color. Winter wheat is made. It is being cut everywhere and yields are large and of excellent quality."

Steel Activity High
"When I passed through Pittsburgh and Youngstown on the way out steel men told me mills in that district were working about 75 per cent of capacity. Three weeks later they said it was about 80 per cent. Building is active in Minneapolis, Seattle, Denver, Omaha and Chicago. Copper mines in the west are a little backward but are picking up, while lead mines are either running full time or are preparing to do so."

"There is no doubt in my mind that crops are going to add several billions to the national wealth this year and go far to restore the purchasing power of farmers and merchants dependent upon him. With a big production of grain, hay, cattle, wool, lead, iron and such basic commodities coming out of the vast interior of the United States, I submit that there are solid reasons for hopefulness."

The volume of goods distributed through retail channels was good during the first two weeks of June, but it has suffered a decline since the middle of the month because of the inclement weather, so that the total for the month will probably barely equal that of May.

Employment offices report that the call for workers continues to grow, and the number of people applying for jobs is becoming less. This can be at least partly accounted for by the seasonal demand for artisans in the building trades and work of a similar nature, although it is apparent that the call for employees to fill permanent positions is also better.

These few instances of contradictory tendencies could be duplicated several times, and the irregularity of the situation would become even more apparent.

PRODUCTION OF OIL HIGH
Domestic crude oil production during May showed the largest daily average for any month thus far this year, namely 1,491,130 barrels, according to the preliminary figures of the geological survey. This was a gain of 11,597 over the daily average during April of 1,479,533 barrels. In May, 1921, the daily average was 1,354,355 barrels, or about 145,000 a day less than this year.

BALTIMORE AND
OHIO ROAD HEAD
VERY OPTIMISTICTrip Through West Reveals
Proofs of Bright Outlook, Says
Daniel S. Willard

NEW YORK, June 30—President Daniel S. Willard, of the Baltimore & Ohio road, has just returned from a three-weeks trip through the west as far as Seattle. He went out by way of Minneapolis and Montana, and came back through Colorado and Nebraska, and says that in all the territory he covered he saw not only excellent crop conditions, but distinctly increasing commercial activity. Mr. Willard knows the west, having been an executive of the Burlington road for several years.

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**Correspondence with
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request.**

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& Company**
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KANSAS ALFALFA
CROP IS LARGEFirst Cutting One of the Largest
in State Ever Known

TOPEKA, Kan., June 29 (Special)—The first cutting of the Kansas alfalfa crop was one of the largest the State has ever known, according to the June report of the state board of agriculture. The acreage of alfalfa was reduced this year because of the increased acreage of wheat and corn but the first cutting amounted to 1,334,000 tons, an average of 1½ tons an acre.

A year ago the first crop of alfalfa hay aggregated only 649,440 tons from a larger acreage than this year. The season was particularly good in the spring for the alfalfa. There were ample rains throughout the growing season and when the hay began to ripen the rains stopped, so that practically the entire crop was put into the stacks in unusually good condition.

There has been an excellent growth of the second crop of alfalfa, except in the northern part of the State. In the southern part of the State the alfalfa will be ready for cutting a second time within the next two weeks and the condition indicates a probable yield in that section of three-quarters of a ton an acre for the second cutting. There are always three cuttings of alfalfa for hay and sometimes four cuttings if the frost does not come too early. When seed is sown there is only one cutting for hay and one for seed.

The alfalfa hay crop in Kansas will be smaller this year than last. The high freight rates have been a discouraging factor to alfalfa hay producers and there is some of the 1921 crop still in the prairie meadows. Some hay fields have been turned into pastures this season. The alfalfa hay crop is estimated at 814,000 tons. The state crop reports indicate a reduction of 30,000 acres in hay lands from that of a year ago.

LEAN PROSPECTS
FACING CURRENT
IRISH FLAX CROP

WASHINGTON, July 1—The Irish flax growing industry, upon which depends in large part the linen output of Belfast and the prosperity of that city, as well as the prices of fine linens in the United States, has an unfavorable prospect for 1922, reports Consul William F. Kent, Belfast, in a report of the Department of Commerce. Flax growers maintain that under present conditions of production and marketing they can obtain no profit, and this conviction is evidenced by the 1922 flax acreage of 25,000 acres, the smallest in several decades.

At the annual meeting of the Flax Mill Owners Association, held recently at Belfast, the president addressing the members said that unless early action of some sort is taken, the crop is threatened with complete extinction in Ireland. Should such be the case, the Scotch mill owners would be hardest hit. The farmers could grow other crops; the spinners could undoubtedly obtain supplies from other countries; but the Scotch mill owner would lose his invested capital and his occupation would be gone.

Movements are on foot to have the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland formulate and adopt a plan for the improvement and maintenance of this staple industry of Ulster.

The cause of deterioration of the flax crop is the result of inferior seed, and it has been clearly shown that by intelligent seed selection the crop can be increased 100 per cent.

DRY GOODS ORDERS
ON LARGER SCALE

CHICAGO, July 1—The month of June has shown a substantial increase over the corresponding period of last year in the number of merchants who have come to the wholesale dry goods market. Road business for "at once" and advance orders shows an increase, says the John V. Farwell Company.

There has been a noticeable pickup in the orders from small merchants for napped goods for autumn.

JAPAN IMPORTS WOOLENS
British and German woollen cloth is proving cheaper than the local product in Japanese markets. The output of Japanese mills is estimated at 25,000,000 yards and the domestic demand is 32,000,000 yards. The price of German woollen cloths recently imported have ranged from four to five yen per yard.

For Investment of July Funds
Exempt from Massachusetts Income Tax

Boston Consolidated Gas Co.
6½% Preferred Stock

The Company supplies gas to Boston, Chelsea, Newton, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, Brookline and Milton.

CAPITALIZATION
Preferred 6½% Stock (this issue) \$ 6,000,000
Common Stock 16,259,600
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No funded debt

Dividends of not less than 7% per annum have been paid on the Common Stock since 1907.

Earnings for ten-year period have averaged about four times Preferred dividend charges, now more than five times.

Price: 105 and accrued dividends, yielding 6.19%

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Hayden, Stone & Company
87 Milk Street
Boston.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

British Newspapers and Periodicals

By ALBERT KINROSS

London, England

IN AN earlier letter I made the attempt to take the American writer, new to London, by the hand and deposit him on the doorstep of a likely publisher. But there are other writers who are less concerned with publishers than with publications, with our daily, weekly and monthly journals, and those noble gentlemen who sit, often precariously, upon the editorial throne.

In this connection, and whether one wish it or not, the first name to arise is that of Lord Northcliffe. For good or for ill, and history alone will show which of the two preponderates, he pervades the journalistic world, and he is a man who satisfies his peculiar appetite in a made as far as money is concerned, though I doubt whether he or she will gain much in the way of reputation. In idle moments I have often pondered a monument for his lordship, and on it most frequently see the words: "He found journalism a profession, he left it a trade." I see other things inscribed on the three remaining panels, but this is about the worst that can be said of him, and if you wish to live by bread alone, he is undoubtedly our man, and as long as you keep fit and flourishing he will stand by you.

The most curious thing, however, about what is called the Northcliffe press is that it has printed more matter than any single publishing enterprise which has arisen since the creation; yet, for all that, it has made no single literary reputation of any permanence except Lord Northcliffe's own.

Daily Journalism a Jungle

Daily journalism is largely a jungle, filled with curious fauna. So far Lord Northcliffe has held his own; yet there are perhaps fiercer contestants entering to dispute his sway, and it is possible that some day he will be ousted. Lord Beaverbrook, a Canadian, is on the alert; Sir Edward Hulton, a gentleman from the north, who, having already conquered Manchester and the industrial areas adjacent, is now prepared to do the same by London, while more recently the brothers Perry have set a hot pace and with the Sunday Times, renewed and re-established a journal to which neither Northcliffe, Beaverbrook nor Hulton can furnish an adequate reply. Its quality is altogether beyond the three of them in combination.

In journalism, as elsewhere, however, there are "major" and "minor" journals. The Daily Telegraph, The Westminster Gazette, in London; The Manchester Guardian and several other admirably conducted sheets in the provinces still have the decency to regard the journalist as an honorable man exercising an honorable profession. For these he need neither prostitute his talent nor thrust around in search of sensation. With these the old motto of the first Pall Mall Gazette—"Written by Gentlemen for gentlemen"—is still in favor, is still regarded as a tradition not lightly to be flung aside.

The Case for the Weeklies

With the weeklies one comes into an air that is at once more serene and

more precious than the air of every day. Our London fog has somehow cleared. The weeklies—The New Statesman, The Nation, The Outlook, and The Spectator—are in England, and the great monthlies—The Atlantic, Century, Scribner's and so forth—are in America. A clever American friend said to me recently: "Here in England you are content to earn a living; over in America we make money." I think of this aphorism whenever I turn to our weekly reviews and such monthlies as The Fortnightly, The Contemporary, The Nineteenth Century, or The National Review. Without a leisure class these sheets could not exist. No writer can live by writing for them exclusively. They are, therefore, monuments raised to the glory of some definite ideal, to say nothing of their readers, contributors and editors, the last of whom always remind me of Swinburne's "Queen of Samothrace" and other celebrated personages of the past and present. The wise writer will contribute to these sheets for pleasure, knowledge and reputation, and earn his living in less delicate fields.

A Letter of Rejection

"Dear Mr. Kinross," he says, "I have read your two stories with very great interest and pleasure. I think they are quite the best things you have done, but I regret to say that I consider them unsuitable for publication in—Magazine. Apart from their undue length, their literary excellence is in a way something of a drawback. Readers of a magazine like—prefer action and an exaggerated sense of values rather than perfect technique and accurate psychology like these. Therefore, I am reluctantly compelled to return them to you."

The stories referred to were published in the Century Magazine and have subsequently found a place in my book, "The Truth About Vignettes." I would advise the American teller of stories, and, for that matter, his British counterpart, to avoid the London magazines. That is to say, if he sets any store by what someone has called his "artistic integrity." In England good short stories are published in books, and then, if these make a success, as instance Kipling, Jacobs, or Joseph Conrad, the magazine editor will come running, cap in one hand and check book in the other. The tragedy of the situation is that he will gladly publish the very best, but his Northcliffe, his Berry or whatever his proprietor's name may be, will "not objecting to art," is not going to risk money over that very volatile substance. I believe that a courageous capitalist with a flair for embryonic Kiplings, Conan Doyles, and Amour's could make a second fortune with a first class magazine in London. The field is practically vacuum; an immense audience is waiting; and, miss or hit, it would be a great adventure.

In the German Diplomatic Service

Ten Years at the Court of St. James

From 1885 to 1905 Von Eckardstein acted as Ambassador to the British Court and in that capacity he dealt with wars and rumors of wars, the Jameson Raid, the Kruger telegram, the Boer war, the negotiations for Samoa, the negotiations for peace between Germany and England hung upon a thread, and as often the two great powers nearly drifted into alliance.

According to Von Eckardstein, only the idiotic policy of Von Holstein, Director of the Political Section, the eccentric excursions into international affairs of certain generals and admirals (notably Von Tirpitz), the waverings of the Kaiser, prevented such a treaty between the nations. It was Von Holstein's contention that, though France and Russia might enter into alliance with Britain, and they would turn against that "little island." To that end, despite the activities of Eckardstein and Hatfield in England, he turned Prussian foreign policy, launching it upon a checked career that at last crumbled into utter chaos with the Great War. As far as the Agadir incident, Von Eckardstein does not go; he promises that for another volume, but even in those early days of 1900, the current of German diplomacy had swung full and fair against England.

An Interesting Age

It was an interesting age in which Von Eckardstein lived and served; he was appointed by Bismarck, and has tales to tell of Disraeli and Metetrich. He entered the diplomatic service in 1888, at the age of 23. In January 1889, he was appointed attaché at Washington, then transferred to Madrid, and thence to London, under Count Paul von Hatzfeldt, a faithful follower of Bismarck and one of the most brilliant men in the German diplomatic service. London life, says Von Eckardstein, was very pleasant and easy under Queen Victoria; it was the age of four-in-hands, of great houses and historic clubs. Many a tale of famous personages Eckardstein has to tell, and he is a raconteur of the first water. Gladstone he met but twice, and was totally unable to comprehend, with King Edward (then Prince of Wales), he traveled to Baden, the Riviera, and Austria. He maintains from first to last that Edward was never inimical to Germany,

Bethmann-Hollweg, the result the greatest war the world has ever known.

But not all Von Eckardstein's career was spent in combating the foolish machinations of his own foreign office; his list of friends included the Tsar, Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman, Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, Lord Tennyson, James Whistler and many another figure of the day. He tells little stories of them facetiously and aggressively, leaving them only to discuss some devious question of diplomacy.

Von Marschall he blames for the Kruger telegram rather than the Kaiser, and according to him the Marquis de Soveral, then Foreign Minister of Portugal, alone averted war between the powers at the time. Only by the masterly strategy of Hatfield, in supporting Britain in the Sudan

campaign was complete amity finally restored. Then came the Spanish-American war, wherein the stumblings of German diplomacy, completely alienated American public opinion, brought the United States and England far more closely together, and united these two powers in action against Germany at Samoa. In regard to the latter group of islands, Von Eckardstein successfully negotiated arrangements between Germany and England.

And so goes the record of his years, spent for the most part in vain attempts to create a lasting friendship between the two great European powers, only to be foiled at every turn by Von Holstein and his colleagues. Unquestionably, the student of political economy will profit by perusal of this autobiography as well as the casual reader.



From "Elizabeth Cady Stanton," edited by Theodore Stanton and Harriet Stanton Blatch (Harper & Bros., New York, publisher).

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, From a Portrait by Anna E. Klumpke

A Portrait of Mrs. Stanton

Elizabeth Cady Stanton: Autobiography, letters or diary each reveals, as nothing else does, the marked characteristics of an individual. When the three are combined, as in the book under consideration, the result should be a complete and satisfying portrait.

In 1898 Elizabeth Cady Stanton published her autobiography, under the title "Eighty Years and More." She began the revision of this book in 1901. This revision her son and daughter have made the first volume of this later work. The second volume is made up of extracts from her diary and letters, with a few revealing letters to her from people of prominence.

Recognized as the exponent of woman suffrage in America, any consideration of Mrs. Stanton must necessarily be closely connected with her activities in that cause. These volumes are not, however, primarily the story of that movement. Rather, they reveal "the sort of woman this pioneer and leader of the feminist movement was, how she reached her destiny, what were the roots of her character—in short, the private and personal sources of power are the things told in this new publication."

The autobiography begins with early childhood recollections, recounts the experiences of girlhood, including the years at Mrs. Willard's famous school for girls at Troy, N. Y., her marriage, motherhood and public career. Very early she learned that "the female of the species" was considered inferior to the male. Stunned by an exclamation of her father's: "Oh, my daughter, would that you were a boy!" she determined to prove that a girl could be the equal of a boy. To accomplish this she decided that she must be "learned and courageous." The next day she went to their good old pastor and announced: "My father

These various matters must have

been settled to her satisfaction, for she soon returned to public work.

Lyceum lectures were among the most important literary events of the time. Mrs. Stanton joined the New York Lyceum Bureau. From November, 1889, she began the long weary pilgrimage from Maine to Texas that lasted 12 years; speaking steadily for eight months—from October to June—every season.

Traveling, in those days, was not the whirlwind across the continent that it is today and most of the hotels in the smaller places were a horror. No matter what the obstacles, she met her lecture engagements even though it meant sometimes appearing on the platform hungry and travel-weary.

In western Iowa, she found, one winter, all the roads blocked with snow, but she made her entire circuit from point to point in a sleigh, traveling 40 and 50 miles a day. After three weeks of such hardship, she met in Chicago two other lyceum lecturers advertised on the same circuit. When she asked them whether they had been there, they replied: "Waiting here for the roads to open; we have lost three weeks' engagements." As one of the gentlemen was General Fitzpatrick, who was lecturing on his experiences in Sherman's march to the sea, he received proper chaffing from Mrs. Stanton, not being able to march across the State of Iowa, which had been successfully accomplished by a mere woman.

In this lecturing Mrs. Stanton was associated with many of the most prominent characters of the time, among them Anna Dickinson, Alcott, Wendell Phillips, Curtis, Beecher, and Matthew Arnold.

In 1851 Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony met for the first time. Out of this meeting grew a friendship that lasted 45 years. Side by side, without friction, although not always agreeing, they worked unceasingly in the great reforms of the day—anti-slavery, suffrage, questions of marriage and divorce, temperance. Of opposite characteristics, they supplemented each other. Mrs. Stanton was the better writer, but Miss Anthony the better executive. A mutual friend wrote of them:

These two women have for the last 30 years been dissenting lovers of all manner of projectiles from fireworks to thunderbolts, and have hurled them with unexpected explosion into the midst of all manner of educational, reformatory, religious and political assemblies. I know of no two more pertinacious incendiaries in the whole country.

Other intimate associations which she formed were with Lucretia Mott, Grace Greenwood, Anna Dickinson, T. W. Higginson, Garrison, Seward, Robert O. Ingersoll, and Felix Adler. The autobiographical volume has frequent footnotes to letters in the second volume from these friends and others, so all material on any topic is readily brought together.

The mother of seven children, a woman who never shirked a domestic duty and who yet found time to be always at the fore of every movement for the advancement of the human race, makes a record of achievement interesting in the extreme. The public thinks of her as a leader in the suffrage movement; this autobiography shows that she probably did more than any other person for the emancipation of babies from the ignorance of parents, doctors, and nurses. She lectured far and wide on the common sense care of children and never lost an opportunity, when traveling or on any chance encounter, to give valuable assistance to young mothers and fathers.

She was actively engaged in the anti-slavery movement, and had much to say on marriage and divorce, the temperance cause, and in certain religious reforms.

The book is crowded with pertinent suggestions, criticisms, and clever comments, showing the brilliancy and versatility of Mrs. Stanton's mind. For instance, in speaking of "God's Way," by Bjornson, she says: "As all the characters come to a sad end, I could not see the significance of the title. If they had walked in God's way, their career should have been successful." Again, when some of her women hearers deprecatingly asked what she did with her children while she was lecturing, she replied: "It takes me no longer to speak than you to listen; what have you done with your children the two hours you have been sitting here?"

Occasionally in the reading one feels that too much space has been given to matters of too limited personal range, but that criticism is met when one remembers that the book exists for the express purpose of portraying vividly the purely personal side of this remarkable woman.

FLORENCE MILNER.

Two other explanations of the adoption of the pen name O. Henry, by William Sidney Porter, have come to the surface. G. D. Hurst, writing to the New York Herald, suggests that Porter found the name in "Balzac." "This use of the words O. Henry by Balzac will be found in the letter to Ida in the story called 'Ferragus' which is included in the volume 'Histoire des Freres.'" Mr. Hurst writes: "The letter is accidentally dropped by that unkept stranger and picked up by Auguste de Maulincourt while these two and others are temporarily sheltered in a doorway during a Paris rainstorm, and it proves to be a heartrending letter, poignant with subject misery, anguish, and hopeless despair. The pleading expression, 'O. Henry,' is used midway in its text."

The second is offered as a conjecture, by Charles J. Finger, being something that was told him by a girl in San Angelo, Texas, a close friend of Porter's. "O. Henry was a singer, a quartet fiend. One of his favorite songs was a 'Texas cowboy song, pretty well known and called 'Root Hog or Die.'" The tenth verse runs as follows: "Along came my true love, about 12 o'clock. 'Henry, O. Henry, what sentence have you got?' 'The judge found me guilty,' the judge would allow no day. 'So they sent me down to Huntsville to wear my life away.'"

Literary Bypaths

New York, June 28

THE closing week of June ends the spring book season and, except for a number of belated publications, Mrs. Edith Wharton's "Glimpses of the Moon," for instance, nothing is scheduled for appearance until volumes from the autumn lists decorate the bookstores. The word "decorate" is used advisedly, for it is safe to assert that this autumn will witness a deluge of colorful and exotic book covers quite out of the ordinary. Alfred A. Knopf has, for seasons past, made it an objective to dress his books in brightly hued and individual covers, and now such formerly conservative publishers as George H. Doran Company and G. P. Putnam's Sons have taken the cue and will follow suit.

A number of autumn titles have already crept through the censorship of various publicity desks and the enumeration of them may be of interest to readers who are looking forward to an unusual season. There is "The Bright Shawl," by Joseph Hergesheimer, for instance, and the story of his inception is not without interest. When the author was in Cuba gathering material for "San Cristobal de la Habana," he came across a brilliant Spanish shawl. Its price was extremely high, but Mr. Hergesheimer was so fascinated by it that he at once sought ways and means of procuring it. Finally, it occurred to him that he would buy it and then shape a novel about it, the result being "The Scarlet Shawl," which will appear during the early autumn. Another novel to appear will be "Gargoyles," by Ben Hecht, the Chicago journalist whose "Eric Dorn" was a success of the past season. Hecht, by the way, has recently completed a play, called "A Mountain of Eden," which will be produced in New York this autumn. Kathleen Norris' new novel is called "Certain People of Importance," and she is emphatic in her declarations that it is the best thing she has done, a book covering a wider field than those she has attempted heretofore. John M. Ford, who represented by a volume entitled "The Critical Game," and Francis Haack's "The Golden Calf," a collection of critical essays, will also appear early in the autumn. Through Madame Strindberg, the firm of Boni & Liveright has secured the rights to all of the forthcoming books by Michael Arden, the Russian novelist, and Stacy Aumonier's new novel, "Heart-Beat," will be published by the same firm.

Of travel books there will be a quantity. William Beebe, now in British Guiana, is gathering material, and Harry A. Franck is now on his way to China, where he will go on a long walking tour for book purposes. Alexander Powell is in Persia, observing things, and Herbert Adams Gibbons is in the country around Constantinople. Charles Hanson Towne has departed for Acadia, Evangeline's country, on a sauntering tour, and Webb Waldron, Frederick O'Brien, Sydney Greenleaf, and T. M. Longstreth are preparing for treks into far-off places. Edward Hungerford has just returned from Europe, where he has been investigating railroad conditions. Louis Couperus, the Dutch novelist, is to be represented by "Universa in Pace," which may be read as a sequel to this writer's "Majesty," although it is quite complete in itself. A new collection of letters by Lafcadio Hearn, to be called "Peregrinations and Other Poets," has been edited by Prof. John Erskine. Professor Erskine, himself, will be represented by a volume of "Collected Poems." A new edition of Max Beer's "Zuleika Dobson" is promised.

Of travel books there will be a quantity. William Beebe, now in British Guiana, is gathering material, and Harry A. Franck is now on his way to China, where he will go on a long walking tour for book purposes. Alexander Powell is in Persia, observing things, and Herbert Adams Gibbons is in the country around Constantinople. Charles Hanson Towne has departed for Acadia, Evangeline's country, on a sauntering tour, and Webb Waldron, Frederick O'Brien, Sydney Greenleaf, and T. M. Longstreth are preparing for treks into far-off places. Edward Hungerford has just returned from Europe, where he has been investigating railroad conditions. Louis Couperus, the Dutch novelist, is to be represented by "Universa in Pace," which may be read as a sequel to this writer's "Majesty," although it is quite complete in itself. A new collection of letters by Lafcadio Hearn, to be called "Peregrinations and Other Poets," has been edited by Prof. John Erskine. Professor Erskine, himself, will be represented by a volume of "Collected Poems." A new edition of Max Beer's "Zuleika Dobson" is promised.

Oxford After the War

"Patchwork" is a novel of Oxford after the war. Raymond Nickels, New York City, is the author. It is still in the phase when to forget the war is the greatest good that can be desired of life. He goes up to Oxford in the hope of finding there the direct antithesis of what he has lived through in France. He dreams of a silver city, with "culture for the sake of culture and the love of living for the sake of life." Disappointment is his fate. He had asked for dreams, he had been given the harshest realities. Resolutely he sets himself to reconstruct the Oxford of old, shaping his whole career to that purpose.

As the author gradually develops Sheldon's character he is revealed as an amazing egotist, inspiring his friends, devastating his foes. The panorama of the university life is unveiled before the reader, vividly depicting its bewildering contradictions: its visions and its pettiness; its ideals and its irresponsibilities, its loyalties and its cruelties; its deplorable excesses and its intrinsic cleanliness of mind.

It is the loss of Sheldon's mother which shatters his dream. From this point in the story we are not given the account of his mental development. The closing picture of him, at a luncheon in New York City, shows us how his whole attitude has changed. "I feel," he says, "that the soft beauty of Oxford is an insult." Life was all just patchwork, a patchwork of color and emotion and that's broken up. . . . I came to New York because it's straight and uncompromising, and because [its] here for a purpose. I look at the warehouses and skyscrapers just to get comfort. But even as he voices his new creed, cool and hard as steel, he has a vision of Oxford in the able excesses of a life that cannot be lived any longer. He accepts reality.

and Thomas Hardy's most recent volume of poems, "Later Lyrics," is scheduled for appearance in the United States.

Several new translations from the works of Anatole France will make their appearance, among them being "On Life and Letters: Third Series," "Clio and the Chateau de Van La-Vicomte," "Marguerite," and "Count Morin, Deputy."

A book that will undoubtedly be of great interest is "The Letters of James Gibbons Huneker," which will contain Huneker's correspondence with such figures as Royal Cortissoos, Henry Cabot Lodge, Richard Aldrich, Henry E. Krebs, Benjamin de Casseres, W. C. Brownell, Walter Prichard Eaton, William Marion Reedy, Elizabeth Jordan, Francis Ashforth, Susan Eames, the Marquise de Lanza, Henry James Jr., Henry L. Mencken, and others.

Lovers of good style will be pleased to know that W. H. Hudson's "The Naturalist in La Plata," which has been out of print for ten years or more, may now be secured in an excellently illustrated edition. A new volume of reminiscences by Sir Henry Lucy, who for many years was known to readers of Punch as Toby, M. P., has just been issued with the title of "Lords and Commons." The drawings which illustrate the book are extremely amusing. Robert Haven Schuchter, known both as a poet and novelist, has recently returned from England, where, from all accounts, he has been writing a deal of poetry. Henry Sydney Harrison, reversing the order, is leaving for Europe, not to write but for a vacation. Louis Untermeyer must be pleased to have noticed Jean Cate's article, in a recent Mercure de France, on contemporary American literature, for in it the French critic declared that Untermeyer's astonishingly diversified books place him among the greatest in this country. Clive Bell's book of art discussion, "Since Cézanne," is another volume that is heralded with enthusiasm by the younger men who are looking for revolt. Mrs. Gene Stratton Porter has returned to Limberlost Cabin, where she intends to pass the summer, having witnessed the successful launching of her Indian narrative poem, "The Fire Bird." Her little granddaughter is at Long's Peak, Col., with the young daughter of another naturalist, Enos Mills.

I understand that an unfinished O. Henry story has been discovered in Austin, Tex., in one of the old account books of the Morley Drug Company, for which O. Henry once worked. Writing the name Morley reminds me that Christopher Morley's "Where the Blue Begins," upon which he has been working for two years, has been turned over to this publisher. It is a large book and entirely written by hand, a fact that ought to please Morley collectors. Aldous Huxley's "Mortal Coils," an unusual little book containing four short stories and a one-act play, has just been published. Ernest A. Boyd, who translated Paul Gsell's "The Opinions of Anatole France," is preparing for a short trip to Europe. Margot Asquith, it appears, kept her eyes open while she was over here, for she has finished an American diary which will be published in this country in the fall. Her husband has it that the title of D. H. Lawrence's next book will be "The Fox." A volume of heretofore unpublished fiction, by Jane Austen, is scheduled for American publication next season, and it will be interesting to observe how the younger generation receives it. Certainly her idyllic methods of presentation are rather at variance with those employed by our young writers. H. S. G.

General Denikin's Memoirs

The Russian Turmoil

"History," writes General Denikin, "will not soon give us a picture of the Revolution in a broad, impartial light, and perhaps the author could not claim that his work was either history or, even yet, clear. It is, nevertheless, a contribution which will always remain important and which at the moment is, at any rate, more valuable than most of what has been written on the subject. It is first-hand evidence from one who played a prominent part in the events which he describes; it is unexpectedly restrained and moderate in expression; and whatever may be the merits or demerits of the book as literature, it is certainly packed with information."

In 344 generous pages General Denikin deals with the events of a few months in 1917. His period is a prominent part in the events which he describes; it is unexpectedly restrained and moderate in expression; and whatever may be the merits or demerits of the book as literature, it is certainly packed with information.

He sees in the army the key to the whole Russian situation as it developed between the two revolutions. But he is not afraid to deal also with economic problems, with the press, with agrarian conditions, and, of course, with the social and political situation. He covers, in fact, the whole field. General Denikin, as might have been suspected, does not spare criticism. Yet the final impression, left by these memoirs, is that the catastrophe was the inevitable and predestined consequence, not of the war, but of past centuries of Russian administration. The author himself admits it, half reluctantly and piece-meal. "The Russian Revolution was undoubtedly national in its origin, being a mode of expressing the universal protest against the old régime. Similarly, with regard to the land question, he frankly tells us that 'one thing is certain—the agrarian reforms were overdue. Retribution could not fail to overtake the Government and the ruling classes for the long years of poverty, oppression and, what is most important, the incredible moral and intellectual darkness in which the peasant masses were kept, their education being entirely neglected.'"

And again, though "the abolition of the police in the very midst of the turmoil was a real calamity," yet, on another page, General Denikin finds it "a hopeless task to defend the Russian police as an institution. . . . In any case it would have been useless to resist the abolition of the police, because it was a psychological necessity. All through the book we see the disruption of a social system, which stood condemned by its own insufferable rottenness, and the tragic thing is that General Denikin can give us no hint of where to look for the elements of an eventual reconstruction."

The arrangement of these memoirs is so disorderly that it detracts from their value, not merely as literature, but even as evidence. There is no thread of argument that is not soon dropped and left hanging loose, no scheme of construction to give unity to the whole, and no index to enable the conscientious reader to place together these disconnected fragments. It is a great pity, because the book is made of really useful material which, properly handled, would have given us a work of the same caliber as Von Ludendorff's.

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COPTS MAY SEEK
AID FROM BRITAINFind Their Position Under New
Egyptian Régime Is Not What
It Appeared to Be

ALEXANDRIA, May 19 (Special Correspondence).—Although the Sudan is the main political diversion today, there has arisen in the matter of safeguarding in the new Constitution under preparation the rights of minorities, a question of more direct interest to the Egyptians themselves. It was to be expected that the Copt, the Egyptian by birthright, not conquest, should sooner or later show signs of perturbation lest the experience of two generations ago, when his grandfather was permitted to consider himself an Egyptian on the sufferance of the Moslem majority, should be repeated under the new régime. Many onlookers were not a little surprised to see him range himself on the side of the extremists when "Istiglal el Tam"—complete independence—became the popular slogan in 1919, but it has since been considered that the explanation lies in his assuming that England, hitherto his emancipator, was determined to interfere no more in internal matters, and that, left to his own resources, it would be wiser under the circumstances to stand in well with the predominating party.

Doubleless the Moslem extremists welcomed him, not only with a view to strengthening numerically the party demanding Egypt's independence, but also to eliminate the possibility of European intervention on behalf of a Christian minority. Thereafter followed pageants, as one feels compelled to call them, emphasizing, so it would appear, the complete unity of Egyptians, Muhammadans and Christians, but to those who understood the conservatism of the East these gave a somewhat theatrical and unconvincing impression, even though Cross and Crescent should figure for the first time on the same banner.

Since then, the Copt, who has the characteristic astuteness of a people compelled through centuries of oppression to live largely by their wits, has had time to take his bearings again. Having before him many indications that the future Constitution of Egypt will establish a Moslem Government under an essentially Muhammadan dynasty, as set out in King Fuad's recently published rescript of succession; that pashadom, in spite of constitutional enactments on the most approved democratic lines, is likely to be re-established under Egyptian independence; that personal influences will permeate a government service uncontrolled by British inspectors; that intimidation, so prominent in recent political propaganda, will be applied in carrying out Parliamentary election; having these before him, the Copt considers it would be well for him to have some definite assurance that the minorities should have ample representation.

No direct appeal has yet been made to England, but past experience would justify his applying for support should it be apparent that the safeguarding of minorities, which includes Jews and Arabs, is being glossed over with certain gushing declarations that have appeared recently to the effect that now that Egypt has gained her independence all Egyptians are equal without distinction of class or creed.

BRITISH TEACHERS
OPPOSE NEW PLANGovernment Defeated in Effort
to Change Pension System

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 30.—The political bearings of the recent defeat of the British Government on the question of teachers' pensions are not the concern of educationists. The subject has derived much publicity from the political crisis thus created, the question of pensions for teachers is a complex one, although the issue upon which the Government sustained its defeat was quite simple, consisting, as it did, of a proposal to convert the present non-contributory scheme into one based upon a 5 per cent deduction from salaries.

On the face of it the proposal that teachers should contribute toward their pensions has much to recommend it, and many in the profession itself would welcome such a scheme. The opposition to the Government's proposal was based, not on any inherent objection to contributory system, but on the fact that to impose such a scheme now, without at the same time increasing the Burnham scales, would be nothing else than a reduction in salaries. The scales and pensions, in the opinion of the various teachers' organizations, constitute one complete system of remuneration, neither branch of which ought in fairness to be tampered with until the date of the expiration of the Burnham agreement.

At the same time the teachers recognize that in respect of pensions they stand in a better position today than ever before. Up to 1918 the only scheme in existence was one whereby primary school teachers received a small superannuation allowance toward which deductions from salaries were made. In the secondary schools there was no superannuation scheme whatever. It was with deep gratitude, therefore, that both primary and secondary teachers received the news of Mr. H. A. L. Fisher's new scheme in 1918, whereby non-contributory pensions on a generous scale, including a lump sum on retirement, were instituted. The reason for the absence of deduction from salary was the low level of remuneration then in existence.

When the Burnham committees were set up in 1919 and 1920 to deal with the "greatly overdue question of salaries, no reference was officially made to the bearing of the new pension scheme upon its deliberations. It is this fact that the Government adduced to justify its action in reverting to a contributory scheme without notice, and without a compensating increase in salaries. But it is only

reasonable to suppose that the fact would not be forgotten during the proceedings of the committee and it was certainly used as an argument in favor of accepting the Burnham scales at the conference of the National Union of Teachers specially called to consider them.

Despite the unwillingness of the profession to revert to a contributory system, there will be several advantages which will serve to reconcile teachers to the change. In the first place each individual will receive a legal right to the benefits outlined in the scheme. As the present act is framed, the pension can be given or withheld at the discretion of the Board of Education, and though this discretion would not be often exercised against a teacher, yet explicit legal security is a solid consideration. Another point which will recommend the change is the prospect of a voice in the administration of the scheme. In return for their share of the financial responsibility the teachers will be given a share in control. Such an innovation will place more power and influence in the hands of representatives of the profession and will thus serve to elevate its status in general educational affairs. When to this is added the fact that the payment of contributions by the teachers will allay public dissatisfaction at what is considered a considerable and unfavorable position of the profession, it will be seen that, even if teachers suffer to some extent financially they will be gainers in other directions.

RACIAL QUESTION
TO FORE IN INDIAMixed Commission Report Is Ex-
pected to Meet With Gen-
eral Approval

CALCUTTA, May 9 (Special Correspondence).—There are good grounds for hoping that the agreement reached between the mixed commission which has been investigating the thorny subject of racial distinction with particular reference to the privileges enjoyed respectively by Europeans and Indians under trial, the rights and powers of Indian judges and of juries in this country, and the representatives of the European Association, will bear fruit in the report of the commission, and be translated into legislation with general approval.

Nearly 40 years ago Lord Ripon, a viceroy of what were then considered "backward" racial views, gave sanction to the introduction of the famous Racial Bill, which, broadly speaking, prescribed complete equality in every respect before the law for everybody resident in India. Lord Ripon admitted afterward that he had been very badly let down by his official advisers as to the depth and fury of the European opposition to the bill. It was one of those measures theoretically perfect but in practice very much the reverse. The Government was compelled—European opinion in those days being able to take up an attitude quite impracticable at the present time—to accept a compromise which forms the basis of the law at the present moment. Of late, however, there have been a number of cases in which very often soldiers have been involved, and in which sex as well as racial issues have arisen, which it was felt reflected on the reputation of the law and on the equity of the jury system.

A debate at Simla last autumn kept the distinction on a very high plane, showing what can be reached in this country when there is general good will and determination. The commission appointed has taken evidence at a number of centers and has concluded by meeting representatives of the very important European Association, an all-India body but most powerful in Calcutta and Bengal. Generally speaking the Indian majority met the Europeans very fairly. The jury system is retained. The astute Indian members of the committee probably realized that if this was taken away and an agitation set on foot in England, public opinion at home—which knows very little about India but has an idea that the jury system is something very grand and antique and constitutional, which it is the British privilege to propagate all over the world—might become seriously perturbed.

On the other hand they were resolute that an Indian judge should have exactly the same powers of sentence as his European brother, and that any concession granted the European by way of safeguard should also be granted the Indian. At present if a European is found guilty of murder the Indian sessions judge can only sentence him to one year's imprisonment, but an Indian prisoner, no matter how distinguished, he may order to be hanged.

Recently, however, as mentioned above, there have been some cases where the race and sex questions have been involved, and where, owing to the majority of the jury being of the same race as the accused, it is doubtful if justice was reached. Hence after a debate at Simla last autumn the Racial Distinctions Commission was appointed.

The agreement reached falls roughly under these heads. Despite its admitted disadvantages, in order to allay fear the jury system is retained for Europeans, and granted Indians. In ordinary cases not less than half the jury are to be of the same race as the prisoner and in murder cases a minority of nine persons, of whom a clear majority are to be of the same race as the accused person. Racial cases may only be tried by first-class magistrates who, however, whether British or Indian, may inflict the same sentence. An appeal lies from the lower courts in any case where the punishment or the sentence would amount to six months' imprisonment, and the appeal for either race can be carried up to the high court of the province. The accused person can always demand transfer to another court.

HONORARY DEGREE
BESTOWED ON DR. SZE

TORONTO, June 19 (Special Correspondence).—Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, was recently the recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Law at the

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In pine grove, overlooking Buzzards Bay; 50 yards from beach; 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, big, cool kitchen, screened dining porch, large living room, open fireplace, electricity, bathroom, lavatory, central heating, cold and hot water, and 3-room bungalow go with house. "Inland" view; desirable; convenient to Concord, Mass., or to Roxbury, Mass., 3040.

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Toronto University. In expressing his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, he referred to the political conditions in China. "Much has been written about the unrest since the formation of the Republic ten years ago," said Dr. Sze. "The unrest is the inevitable result of a great change in government. It is a great task to change from an autocracy to a democracy, a great task for any country, but for China with its many dialects, it is a far more difficult one. But never since the formation of the Republic has the prospect been brighter."

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ELSIE HURST PRAISES

ELLIS ISLAND REGIME

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 1.—Miss Elsie Hurst, British sanitarian, who worked with Lady Muriel Paget's mission in Tschoslovakia, arrived here Wednesday night from Southampton in the steamer of the White Star liner Homeric and did not reveal her identity until she landed at Ellis Island's way.

Her objects, she declared, were to study stercor conditions, the treatment of stercor passengers by the United States Health Service officials at quarantine and the methods of Ellis Island. She rather astonished Robert E. Toth, Commissioner of Immigration, by declaring that she approved of the thoroughness of Ellis Island's way of inspecting and caring for immigrants.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Maria Theresia von Paradis,
an Early Woman Composer

By FELIX BOROWSKI

"WOMEN'S thoughts," once said the observant Joseph Addison "are ever turned upon appearing amiable to the other sex." How far this allegation might have been justified by the world of femininity in the eighteenth century can be decided only after long and elaborate examination of the facts. It is certain, however, that Addison's notions of woman's intelligence were shared by the men who took thought unto the progress of their race. "Women," wrote that sententious epistler, Lord Chesterfield, "are only children of a larger growth; they have an entertaining taste, sometimes wit; but for solid reasoning, good sense, I never in my life knew one who had it, or who reasoned or acted consequently for 21 hours together."

Nor were women themselves conscious that they could do anything in life but look as pretty as nature assisted, sometimes by a little art, would permit them. Lady Pennington voiced the convictions of most of her sisters when she declared that "a sensible woman will soon be convinced that all the learning the utmost application can make her master of will be in many points inferior to that of the schoolboy."

Women Performers

It was conceded, to be sure; that a woman might well be an excellent vocalist or a fine performer on the harpsichord. But creative art was another matter. There were women in the eighteenth century to whom had been given a talent for poetry; they could not have been more perturbed when they discovered it had been informed that poetical composition was a felony. Was it not Lord Granville who, having discovered that his daughter had written a poem or two, "appealed to her affection for him and urged her never to write verses again?" Occasionally there was a woman of the upper classes here or there who flew in the face of society by a shocking and indecorous practice of composing, and even publishing, poetry or novels, but when it came to the creation of music—

Nevertheless, in spite of the general conviction that it was highly improper for any lady to put down notes on paper, there were women who did. This article might never have been written had not the author of it, during a search in his desk for some entirely different matter, brought to light a notice concerning Maria Theresia von Paradis, contained in a faded copy of the Vienna Allgemeine Musik Zeitung, whose date was more than a century ago. There are not, it is certain, many people who are acquainted with the accomplishments of Miss von Paradis. Yet that lady was famous in the latter part of the eighteenth century as a composer and as a pianist. Maria Theresia was more than ordinarily remarkable. Born in Vienna in 1759, she was the daughter of an imperial councillor, and therefore a personage rather than a person. While a child she lost her sight and, possibly, this induced her aristocratic relatives to indulge her yearning to become a composer.

Pupil of Richter

A pupil in "fortepiano" playing of Richter and of Leopold Koteluch, and in singing of Salleri and Vincenzo Righini, the young musician made astonishing progress in her art. She was only 11 when she sang the grand piano part in Courtois's "Stabat Mater" and accompanied herself on the organ. Maidens of gentle birth did not do such things in Vienna in 1770, and Miss von Paradis exercises appear to have evoked the sympathy and the admiration of the Empress Maria Theresia, who was her godmother, and who bestowed upon her a pension of 200 gulden. But playing and singing with the girl were but stepping-stones to the higher level of musical creation. She took lessons in thorough bass with Frierich in Vienna and, having assimilated what that musician could teach her, she passed into the hands of Abbé Vogler. The abbé was regarded by many serious musicians as a charlatan. Possibly his celebrated performances on the organ of "The Fall of the Walls of Jericho," of "A Totentot Melody in Three Notes," of "The Festival Interrupted by a Thunderstorm" had something to do with that suspicion; possibly it may have been due to his liking for sumptuous raiment—for purple stockings and gold buckles and the black silk mantle which went with his ecclesiastical regalia. As a teacher there can be no doubt that he was more than ordinarily skillful and progressive. Miss von Paradis would have found in him a sympathetic counselor. So also did Carl Maria von Weber, Meyerbeer, and many another pupil who gained name and fame.

Appearances at Courts

In due course Maria Theresia set out upon her travels. That, in the eighteenth century, was the accepted destiny of artists who yearned for the laurels of renown. It is not necessary here to recount how she played before the French court at Versailles, or when she went to London, how she accompanied the Prince of Wales in a sonata for violin and piano. The latter feat at least deserves recording, for the heir-apparent of George III was a sad performer. Nor must be omitted the friendship and the admiration which was felt for her by the great Mozart—an admiration which at least took the practical form of a concert for piano which he wrote for her. Miss von Paradis, it should be mentioned, was an omnivorous consumer of concertos, for she was credited with the ability to play no fewer than 50, although the concertos by her teacher, Koteluch, were those which she performed most often. She had plenty to choose from, for Koteluch wrote nearly 50!

It was as a composer, however, that Maria Theresia von Paradis was of

greatest interest. The systems for enabling sightless musicians to read and to compose music, which have been developed in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, were unknown in the eighteenth. The problem which beset Miss von Paradis—the problem of giving permanent form to her inspirations—was a difficult one. It was solved for her by a friend of the family—Riedinger by name—whose method of enabling the girl to set down her thoughts was described in the Allgemeine Musik Zeitung of 1810. The beginning of Miss von Paradis' flight into the creative empyrean was modest enough—it was, indeed, that with which most composers make their first attempts. She put forth some slight pieces for the piano—the instrument was known to the world at that time as the fortepiano—and some songs.

Ambitions Fanned

The ambitions of Maria Theresia soon were fanned. She determined to make a bid for that species of triumph which was generally regarded as the sole privilege of male music-makers. Miss von Paradis determined to connect her inspirations with the stage. It would seem that the Emperor Leopold II, who had just succeeded to the throne, encouraged the young woman. Perhaps he thought that for an aristocratic young lady to bathe herself in the yellow glow of the footlights was not without an element of piquancy. She did not disclose much originality in selecting a subject, for Maria Theresia elected to compose a melodrama with Ariadne and Bacchus as its subject. Monteverde had treated it in the days in which opera was a novelty and numberless composers of the era of Handel and Mozart had ground it out. Perhaps His Imperial Majesty suggested the wedding of the mythological daughter of Minos to Bacchus as a picturesque background for Miss von Paradis' tunes, and, to be sure, a suggestion was a command. In 1791 the young composer brought out her melodrama before the august Leopold and his court and evidently it was a success, for the work was repeated at the national court theater. Having tested her wings, Maria Theresia tried a second flight the following year. The era was one greatly concerned with shepherds, shepherdesses—albeit carrying crooks—princes who generally fell in love with the former and princess whose hearts invariably went out to the latter. Miss von Paradis succumbed to the prevailing romance and in 1792 she staged her pastoral singspiel, "Der Schulckenidat" at the Leopoldstadt Theater, in Vienna. This, too, won approval.

Climax of Success

But the climax of success came to the talented daughter of the Imperial Councillor with the production of a fairy opera, which, entitled "Rinaldo and Alcina," was produced at Prague in 1797. The text of this was the work of Ludwig von Baczko, who had staged it three years previously at Königsberg. The production at the Prague Altstadter National Theater was the first of many. Maria Theresia von Paradis, like Lord Byron, woke up one morning and found himself famous. Then the wings of Maria Theresia's discontent set in. Vienna had become accustomed, if not reconciled, to petty coat operatics and it could no longer be excited by the prospect of another dramatic offering from her pen. Moreover, there were other sensations awaiting the town in the theater and the concert hall. Herr van Beethoven was bewildering the populace with his symphonies such as never had been heard before. Young Carl Maria von Weber was writing audacious art. There were fiddlers, like Clement, who could play variations on the violin with that instrument held upside down, and singers whose roulades were excelled only by the nightingales. Miss von Paradis was out of the running. There were family tribulations, too. The family riches departed. What was to be the fate of the gentle Maria Theresia? What is the fate of most ladies possessed of skill on a musical instrument and nothing in the bank? Teaching. Miss von Paradis put her ambitions in cold storage and went to hunt for pupils.

Marked Modesty

A correspondent of the Allgemeine Musik Zeitung paid a visit to Miss von Paradis in 1810 and he contributed to that journal some of the enthusiasm with which the lady filled him. Clearly Miss von Paradis was a gentle and a lovable personage. Nor was she lacking in modesty. "It is not seldom," wrote the correspondent, "that composers have so great a predilection for their own works that they are unable to perceive worth in the music of another. From this weakness is Miss Paradis so free that she appears to find little merit in her own music and prefers the music of her fellow composers. There is something truly uplifting in the sight of Miss Paradis in the midst of her scholars. All hang about her with affectionate exuberance and vie with each other in seeking her favor. She smiles tenderly upon this and kisses that one, and those who have something to play she calls upon one by one. With astonishment one sees the smallest, most charming girls, 9 to 11 years of age, playing the most difficult sonatas with so much polish, clarity and expression that all one's expectations are surpassed.

So the gentle Maria Theresia measured time with kindness and good works. Her teaching filled her days and, apparently, the ambitions which once had burned within her turned to cold ashes. There were no more compositions for the theater; no more plausible writings about her in the papers. Vienna, which once had bowed when her genius had been set before it, gathered its memories of her into the chill chamber in which are stored the things which are past and of no account. And from that chamber none removed them.



John Philip Sousa

Viennese Composer Visiting
London to Study British Music

London, June 16

Special Correspondence

DR. EGON WELLESZ, a distinguished musical critic and composer from Vienna, has recently spent some weeks in England. His visit would have had an excellent raison d'être in any case, since it introduced him in the capacity of an agreeable lecturer and thoughtful musician. But it had a further object—and one still sufficiently unusual to invest the undertaking with special interest and usefulness. He came to study British music. A few years ago such a thing would have appeared unthinkable. Foreign musicians came to teach, not to learn. But now there are signs that all over Europe musicians are desiring to get into touch with each other, are tending toward travel and toward a freer interchange of ideas. In this post-war international intercourse, new elements of equality, comradeship and mutual respect are discernible.

British musicians have recently visited Italy, Holland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Spain and Austria, and the successes of British artists in Prague and Vienna are still fresh in memory. Dr. Wellesz has paid England the courtesy of coming to see at first hand as much as possible of its musical conditions and activities. He has evidently worked hard. Music in public, music in private, music at the universities, music at great training institutions, music in libraries! It would be interesting to know what conclusions he has drawn. Perhaps some day he may give them to the Viennese. If he does so in a lecture similar to that in which he described music in Vienna to a gathering of London musicians, it promises to be a very pleasant occasion.

An Accomplished Musician

Mrs. Robert Mayer (better known as that very artistic singer Dorothy Moulton) lent her large drawing-room at Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, and invited a representative audience to meet Dr. Wellesz on June 6 and hear his "Dissertation on the Modern Musical Movement in Vienna." Unlike Haydn, he evidently is an accomplished linguist, and read his lecture extraordinarily well in English. Beginning with a historical sketch of music in Vienna during the eighteenth century and in the time of Beethoven, he passed on to the Brahms-Wagner period, and thence to more recent composers and contemporary moderns. With regard to the former he said some enlightening things about Brückner (who has perhaps not been sufficiently understood by the world at large), and with regard to the latter it was clear that Dr. Wellesz considered Schönberg as a most significant personality.

Government Support Slight

An interesting point in the lecture—to an English person at least—was the statement that the great musical institutions and prestige of Vienna had been built up by private enterprise, and that in earlier days the prime moving forces had been individuals and groups of music lovers. The same thing is true of England today. Government support is slight,

indeed, and the reproach has often been leveled at the country that it cannot be genuinely musical when music remains unrecognized by the State. Vienna supplies an inspiring example. If such great results have been attained there as the outcome of private enterprise, why not in England, too, in time? No one dare deny that Vienna can show a record of music during the last 150 years which, in concentration of genius and prolonged splendor, is second to none in history.

Whether this glorious epoch has now spent itself, whether vitality remains in the old forms and methods indissolubly associated with the Viennese school of composition, or whether a totally new order must be evolved is not yet clear. Dr. Wellesz owns songs and piano pieces, sung and played by Miss Dorothy Moulton and Miss Harriet Cohen, gave no definite sign, but it was interesting to hear them. He evidently has a sane belief in progress. His lecture ended on a fine note of optimism.

Some Musical 'Firsts'
Seen in Perspective

IT IS a pleasure to make one of those mental journeys—whose mileage is so smooth and cheap—back through memory land to certain of our earliest musical impressions, and to find them clear and durable and still inspiring. To say "Italian opera" to a devotee (perhaps he stands behind you at a barber's chair) is to release a flood of reminiscence. To say "Wagner" to one whose meat and drink is a "leit-motif" is to start a recital of experience at Bayreuth, or of disparagement of the singers that now are in favor of the giants that used to be. But even the less sophisticated, who feel limited and timid when the talk runs on opera and orchestra, like to hear again with "the ear" that sits beside the inner springs the music such as the poet bore in his heart "long after it was heard no more."

A middle-aged man recalls the first time he knowingly heard a violin. As a child extremely young and green he was taken to an evening service at Bathel Chapel, Yale University. It was in the time of Gustav Stoeckel, veteran organist, whose family had had so much to do with the upbuilding of the Norfolk, Conn., festivals. Stoeckel had edited a college hymnal that was one of the very best of its kind, in which he took particular pains to see to it that baritone voices found congenial employment. A violin lifted up its voice with the organ. The child asked the famous old Greek professor, Thomas D. Seymour, what it was. "A violin," answered the sage. "But it sounded just like a voice." "That is because it was well played," answered the scholar. Then and there desire was born, and in a few weeks the child was struggling with a fiddle of his own.

While a student at college, the young violinist heard opera for the

first time. It was "Tristan and Isolde." Never will he forget how, through the heat-haze at the summit of the topmost circle of the bleat, the sounds of the "Liebestod" upsoared to him. A glorious faith—a faith supreme over time and chance and mortal fallibility—was in those tones, coming from the heart of one to the heart of everyone. The singer was the famous Lilli Lehmann. Many an Isolde he has heard since then, but none has seemed her equal. The experience led him straightway to explore the text of the original epic in Roman Wagner's version; and it was the beginning of an appreciation of the genius of Wagner that no heresiarch of 1922 can take from him.

Early Experience of Training

His own earliest experience of training in the art of song came by way of sounding the chords at every step of the scale on such throat-opening, tone-releasing phrases as "Gloria plena," "Ora pro nobis," "Ave Maria," "Domine tecum." He learned for the first time from his preceptor that he had a diaphragm, and that it was not enough to sing from the top of the throat, with only a slight local disturbance of the superficial vocal organs. He must draw in a full breath, and sing with all his being; if he was not thoroughly stirred, nobody would be thrilled to hear him sing. The doctrine, even then, seemed sound and wise, and today when singers are heard who save themselves all possible exertion, it seems worthy to be remembered.

Some of us have been so steeped in music that we cannot recall the earliest impressions. These are the fortunate members of "musical families," where tunes and tones are in the atmosphere, like notes of a sunbeam. Musicians like Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, who knew melodies apart at the same age as I, or Geraldine Farrar, whose mother caused harmony to be pervasive in the Melrose home, could not tell you of any sentient life outside of music. In Philadelphia, little Sonia Stokowski, a few months old, will grow up in the adoration of a mother who plays all of Beethoven's sonatas from memory, and a father who directs symphonies without his notes; and it will be news to her to find that there are any folk in the world tone-deaf to Brahms, Bach, or Stravinsky.

Child Performers

As these lines are written, a solicited father inquires: "How soon should my child begin to study the violin?" His own opinion is that the age of 8 is soon enough, with 7 as a minimum—but all children of the same age are not equally old. It is the melancholy fate of any musical critic to have to give audition now and then to prodigies. Sometimes, for the sake of lucre, performers are launched on the platform woefully young. The result of such premature introduction into the fiercely competitive arena of the concert-givers is likely to be the virtual extinction of the neophyte in a short time. But many parents are unwilling to believe that their children are not clever enough to do what other children have done at the same age.

It is a normal and a safe procedure to let the child's earliest experience of music be that of the listener, rather than the self-conscious, over-petted performer who ought to be in bed by night, or busy with mud-pies and dolls by day.

Mr. Sousa Tells Why He Feels
Band Music Is Without an Equal

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, June 29

MEMBERS of Sousa's Band are playing temporarily in numerous summer organizations. Just where they all are, John Philip Sousa, their leader, if I caught his meaning correctly when I called at his office on Broadway the other day, does not know, nor, so long as they are happy, care. But one thing he made plain he does know; which is, that when the bugle sounds on July 19, they will be back, every man of them, ready to begin the tour which he has arranged, covering cities in eastern Canada, New York State and New England, and including five weeks at Willow Grove, Pa., from Aug. 6 to Sept. 10.

A new march by Sousa, "The Gallant Seventh," will be on the programs of this season's concerts; also a fantasy entitled "Bouquet of Beloved Inspirations" and a piece called "The Lively Flapper." The march is written to celebrate the achievements of the Seventh Regiment of New York. The fantasy is based on five old melodies, the inspiration of which, the composer explained, cannot be contradicted, in that they have survived the decades in perfect freshness. The piece in honor of the modern type of young woman known as the flapper does not describe the make-believe, frantically attired sort, but the real flapper of grace and beauty who dresses in good taste. "The music," said Mr. Sousa, "expresses the freedom of youth and contains no discordant notes."

Makes Light of Renown

I found Mr. Sousa, like many another musician I have met, inclined to make light of the special renown he has won, and desirous of being recognized for something outside of what people ordinarily suppose to be his field. I remember talking once with Mme. Tetrazzini and taking it for granted that she was one of the most remarkable coloratura sopranos of her day, and that she was quite without an equal in the leading soprano roles of operas like "Lucia" and "Traviata." But she would not agree with my assumption. She insisted, if I recall correctly, that her voice, instead of belonging to the coloratura classification, belonged to the lyric. Better even than lyric, she might have said dramatic; for she declared she had never had an opportunity to do herself justice before the public of the United States and never would have, until the managers let her do something in the noble style, like the title rôle in "Aida." Similarly, I began talking with Mr. Sousa as though I thought him a great bandmaster. But that did not seem altogether to suit him.

You know," said he, "I am a violinist."

I told him I had entertained the idea, ever since I heard his band play on Fifth Avenue one memorable day in the fall of 1918, that he was a rhythmist. I told him, furthermore, my main purpose in asking him to let me call was to inquire how he managed to achieve rhythm so successfully. "Oh," said he, "that's a part of the question why one musical enterprise gets ahead and another does not. I have discussed it in an episode of my novel, 'The Fifth String.' Why does one man give you goose-flesh, while another fails to stir you in the least? I'm sure I don't know. The thing has never been explained. Rhythm, of course, you must have in music that is alive. Our hearts beat rhythmically. Our daily existence is motion. And then take what we call nature. I suppose the trees would amount to nothing if they did not sway to blow them. Waters become stagnant that have no breezes sweeping across them. Plants don't thrive growing in places where the wind never reaches them.

Yes, indeed, rhythm I would call

one of the most important things in the world. We have sound waves; and we know that when different sound waves are not conflicting the effect is grateful, and that when they produce those that are conflicting we have noise. Regularity of vibrations constitute music, I think some philosophers say; which is about the same as identifying music with rhythm.

Anton Schott's Opinion

"Some years ago Anton Schott, the German tenor, went on tour with me. One day he remarked to me upon the pleasure he derived from playing with the band. 'Rhythm!' he exclaimed. 'I leave the concert every day with rhythm filling my thoughts and I go away the better for it.'"

One fair question is about all an interviewer has a right to put to a man whose time is so much a matter of the appointment book as Mr. Sousa's. But in calling himself a violinist, he gave me a challenge to further inquiry which I could not ignore. After giving him, then, a moment in which to attend to a detail or two of office routine with his secretary, "What," I asked him, "about the violin?"

"Well, I was brought up," he resumed, "as an orchestral player, being at first a violinist. Later in my teens and early in my twenties I was an orchestral leader. I paid no attention to band music, in fact, until I was 25 years old, when the government post of conductor of the United States Marine Corps Band was offered to me.

"How I happened to be appointed leader of the Marine Band is simply explained. My father was in the Civil War and belonged to the marines. Long after the war an army officer who knew him came to Philadelphia, where I was conducting a theater orchestra, his errand being to inspect the navy yard. He attended a performance of a musical comedy which I directed and afterward wrote to my father and asked him who the young man was by the name of Sousa at the theater. When he found out, he wrote to me also, inviting me to Washington to become the leader of the marine band.

"Now the first day I conducted that

band was the first time I had ever conducted any band. And what do you suppose I realized at the very start? I saw in that combination something with which I could get very near to the hearts of the people. Ah, the band, I assure you, has its advantages over other instrumental groups for virile expression. And it can represent not only the strong man in the street but also the polite man in the drawing-room. The case is different with the orchestra, which must, on account of the lightness of the strings remain the embodiment of the feminine idea. The orchestra can, in truth, exhibit the extremes of temper and tenderness, but always after the woman's manner. The band, by contrast, stands for the masculine idea. It can whisper words of love or enter into loud debate, but always it does so in the man's way.

"To show you how strict I, for my part, am in giving a separate place to the orchestra and to the band, I never use on my concert programs arrangements of old-school symphonic music. Hands off! is my rule with regard to the scores of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven. To remove them from their pristine purity of instrumentation is, according to me, to rob them of their particular charm.

The Kind of Composing Favored

"As for the kind of composing I believe in for the band, my works show all about it. Another word on a kind I do not believe in. A number of years ago a famous magazine editor asked me to write an original setting for 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee.' I refused. I told him it could not be done. He offered me a big sum of money if I would try. I told him I would be glad to take his money, provided I could give him anything worth while for it. I said that the people had decided on the tune of 'God Save the King' as the right one for 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' and that nothing I could do would change their minds. I then indicated that what I would like to submit to him was not music for a national hymn, but manuscript for a novel. He, in turn, rejected my proposal. But I wrote my novel just the same and got it published. If I had tried to compose something to take the place of the old popular tune, my music would remain unsung. I wrote 'The Fifth String' and the book has been widely read and is now out of print."

Piano Recitals in London

LONDON, June 10 (Special Correspondence)—Quite a number of pianoforte recitals took place within a few days of each other in London. On June 6 at Wigmore Hall, Harold Bauer gave his second and last recital this season, and played some old things by Claudio Merulo, Leonardo Leo, Rameau, and Couperin, besides more usual items by Brahms, Schumann and Chopin.

Lloyd-Powell, just home from a trip round the world, that included concert giving in Java, Australia and Ceylon, besides some investigations and observations on Javanese music, made his reappearance at a recital at Aeolian Hall on June 7.

Harold Samuel, who had originally announced a Schumann-Brahms program at Aeolian Hall on June 10, found his last Beethoven program of May 20 had excited so much interest that by general request he was obliged to change this to a Beethoven recital also.

On the same afternoon Sir Hugh Allen, director of the Royal College of Music and Reader in Professor of Music in the University of Oxford, lectured at the Royal Institution on early keyboard music, and played his own illustrations, which were taken from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book. This famous collection dates from about 1608-18, and there are various theories as to its origin, one being that it was made in the Fleet prison by Francis Tregian the younger.

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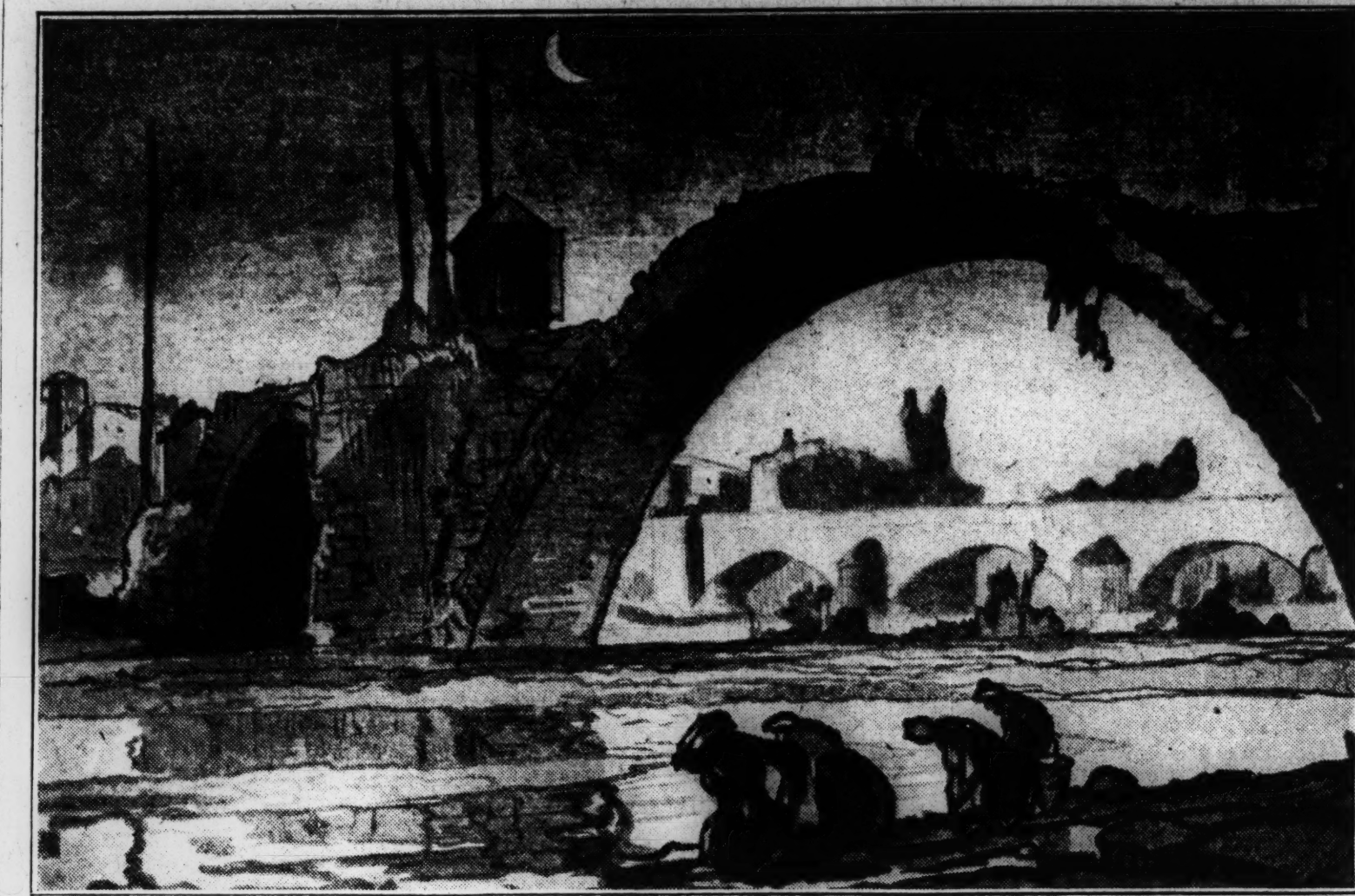
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A Little Discourse
on Hats

I KNOW a man who not long ago decided that a hat is quite an unnecessary article of apparel, at least under ordinary circumstances, and, being of an independent nature, he now goes about without one. To be sure he attracts attention. My own first thought, as I see him approaching, hatless among the hatted, is that he has lost his hat. It might have blown overboard when he was crossing a bridge. It might have left before he did while he was eating his luncheon in one of those places where neat signs prominently displayed advise the patron to watch his hat, and, in any case, not to expect the management to provide him with another. Or, again, his hat might have been run down by an automobile. This, as I know by personal experience, is a very modern and serious menace to hats, and I have seen my own, which only an instant before had been on my head, lying conspicuously in the middle of the street, with cars rushing toward it from both directions. Happily the cars were driven by considerate and skillful men. They avoided my hat, and by a cleverly timed and executed maneuver I presently retrieved it. Such an adventure, but without my happy ending, might have befallen my friend, and people who see him for the first time without his hat regard him with sympathy. But it is not an everyday experience to lose one's hat, and if they again meet him hatless a few days later they regard him with puzzled astonishment. "Who is this man," they ask each other, "who goes all round town without a hat?"

Unnecessary as my hatless friend considers it, the curious student, attracted to the subject by this individual declaration of independence, will seek diligently but in vain for the historic first appearance on any head of a hat. The independent spirit that discards this crowning article of apparel defies not only the opinion of observing contemporaries, but that of mankind in general since the beginning of recorded history. The invention of the first hat must be left to the imagination. The sculptured mythology of Greece gave Mercury a winged hat which, without the wings, was the very ancient petasus, and was still worn practically without change as late as the twelfth century. A student of hat history has described it as a hat that "fitted the head closely and warmly, was not liable to be carried away by every breeze, took no unnatural shape, and its brim was intended as a shield for the eyes." It seems to have been a very good hat, good enough, in fact, even for a messenger of the gods, but subject, like everything else in human



"Ruins of a Roman Bridge" (Over the Loire at Briere-Chareuse): Woodcut by Y. Urishabara After a Drawing by Frank Brangwyn, R. A.

apparel, to changes of fashion. One would hardly believe, without consulting old pictures, all the strange things that men have allowed hatmakers to do to their hats. The crowns took various shapes, brims widened and narrowed, feathers, ribbons, and jewels were added by way of adornment; sometimes the hat was flat as a pancake, and again it rose over the wearer's head like a steeple.

Sir Walter Raleigh, who began with a wide-brimmed, befeathered beaver, raised the crown and trimmed the brim and made a distinguished appearance in what was the ancestor of the modern tall hat. Mr. Gibus later invented a way of closing the tall hat up, and enriched the world of fashion with the opera hat, which not long ago went out of fashion and is now reported coming in again. Some fifty years ago first appeared the derby, since then so infinitely and subtly varied in its dimensions, and now bravely trying to hold its own, though with considerable apprehension, in competition with the so-called "soft" hat. Mercury, perhaps, might regard the "soft" hat as the nearest modern equivalent for his familiar petasus. In the eighteenth century, and perhaps earlier, a gentleman raising his hat to a lady was said to "give her his hat."

Now that he has given up wearing a hat, I suppose that my hatless friend salutes with a graceful motion, partly military, partly civilian. Several years ago, as I seem to remember, a citizen of Cincinnati endeavored to inaugurate a movement that should substitute such a salute for the customary practice of giving the hat. Unlike my hatless friend, however, this reformer considered the hat a highly necessary article of apparel, so necessary, indeed, that his reform was intended to obviate the exposure of what he called "one's valuable head" to rain or wind. His suggestion found no supporters, and the newspaper paragraphs of the time appear to have welcomed it as material for humor.

But it might be argued that even if the hat is as unnecessary as my hatless friend thinks it, it would still remain valuable for the symbolism of raising it, "uncovering the head," in the good old phrase, as a sign of respect. The salute, half military, half civilian, does not accomplish this respectful purpose; you cannot uncover a head that is uncovered already. The ceremony itself, I fear, is not as impressive as it used to be. In "The Polite Academy, or School of Behavior," published in London in 1780, there are, for example, explicit directions: "If you bow to anyone passing by," says the "Polite Academy," "do it in this manner: raise the right hand to your hat gracefully. Put your forefinger as far as the crown, and your thumb under the brim, and then raise it from your head gracefully and easily. Look at the person you bow to, and hold your body gently forward. Hold your left arm straight down at your side, neither drawing it forward nor backward. Move on the right leg if the person goes by on the right side, and keep the other firm. If the person goes by on the left side, move the left leg, and keep the other firm. Let your body be bowed moderately, not too much." Nowadays everything, including the leg, moves more quickly than in 1780; the "soft" hat does not readily lend itself to so nice an adjustment of thumb and forefinger; we who give the hat think less seriously of our own gracefulness in doing so.

But we still uncover our heads, and for that purpose the hat is a necessity. Otherwise it may be that my hatless friend is right, although some warm day, if he holds true to his determination not to wear a hat, it will hardly surprise me if I meet him carrying a sunshade. Perhaps with a green lining. Which reminds me that the poet Gay, two hundred years ago, mentioned his "new straw hat, that's trimly lined with green."

R. B.

Rossetti's Garden

As a garden, in the sense of flowers and borders, it can hardly be said to have existed in Rossetti's time; yet it possessed some good trees and a large rough grass plot, with various shrubs and bushes, and some pieces of "statuary." But its chief interest for Rossetti was in its occupation as the home of a strange sequence of beasts, selected rather for their oddity and grotesqueness than for any particular beauties. They were, indeed, a quaint and miscellaneous gathering, as Mr. William Rossetti and other intimates have chronicled, and included at different times various owls, dormice, peacocks, hedgehogs, wombats, a Canadian woodchuck, armadillos, kangaroos, a deer, a racoon, a mole, squirrels, white mice, a jackdaw and laughing jackass, grass parakeets, a raven, chameleons, snakes, a zebu and green lizards, not to mention various dogs and puppies! Some of these peculiar pets naturally produced unexpected happenings, and came to bad ends. The armadillo burrowed into a neighboring kitchen, and on turning up from beneath the hearthstone was taken for the very devil by a dismayed cook. The racoon hibernated in the drawer of a cabinet, and the ngises which ensued on his spring awakening were taken as clear evidence that the house was haunted. Puppies got lost, birds got drowned, snakes insinuated themselves into neighbouring territory with alarming results. The little Brahmin bull, having been secured for £20, and successfully rushed through the house into the garden, was tethered to a tree; but when Rossetti went to fraternize with him a day or two later, he charged his new owner with great vigour, and chased the poet round the tree trunk with such energy that Dante Gabriel decided he was "not a convenient tenant" and resold him without delay. Perhaps the most favoured pets were the woodchuck and the first wombat, to whom both Dante and Christina dedicated amusing little poems. D. G. R.'s distich was sent to William Bell Scott, its title being that of a group of the latter friend's Sonnets:

PARTED LOVE

Oh, how the family affections combat
Within this heart, and each hour flings
A bomb at
My burning soul; neither from owl
Nor from bat
Can peace be to me now I've lost my wombat.

The woodchuck Rossetti would dandle, paunch upward, in his arms by the hour together, expending great ingenuity in making the fat little beast's head and hind paws meet, or scratching his cheeks in rapturous contemplation. The screeching of the peacocks at early dawn was another entertainment for the neighbors, so profusely enlivening that Lord Cadogan had to insert a clause prohibiting peacocks in his Chyne Walk tenancies. The deer is also said to have conceived a jealous dislike for one of these exquisite fowls, which he vented by following him sedately round the garden, treading one by one on the tail feathers of the retreating bird, till he had extracted them all. And so, from Rossetti's sombre studio and rank and weedy garden of untrimmed grass and outlandish beasts, one passes back into the quiet sanity and fresh river-side breezes of Chyne Walk with something like a sigh of relief.—Reginald Blunt, in "By Chelsea Reach."

Indiana

Not the sea,
Nor the unutterable majesty
Of Alpine peak, nor the white foam
and spray
Of glittering cataract can so win
their way
Into my heart. I have dwelt with thee
too long
To love another while thy beech trees
bend
Their lowly limbs to greet me as a
friend,
And take from me the tribute of a
song.
—William Dudgeon, in "Foulke, LL.D."

FRANK BRANGWYN, whose power of conception and boldness of treatment makes him revel in huge canvases—and cartoons still more huge—and Urishabara, the Japanese, with his minute and brilliant Eastern technique, lending itself to diminutive work almost within the scope of a postage stamp—the two must assuredly strike one as strange collaborators; yet their artistic co-operation has achieved the happiest results.

It is this way: Urishabara translates Brangwyn's masterly drawings into admirable woodcuts, inspired also in the matter of color by F. B. (everybody knows him by these initials), who seems to know intuitively those color schemes that tend to make his work stand out so eminently by itself. In these woodcuts, however, the tones are subdued and self-contained, yielding the premier place to the striking picturesqueness of the design.

A bridge has from time immemorial furnished artists with much appreciated motifs, yet this fine woodcut of a Roman bridge, one of a set of four, seems to break new ground. Brangwyn has traveled in many strange and distant lands, but even when he does not go far afield he discovers new beauties, scenes of unrecorded merit, or he views the old ones from a new angle. Look at the above ancient ruin of a bridge, whose grand, dilapidated arch is made to form such a picturesque frame, within which we see, at some distance, another and newer bridge, and under them both flows, in the time of the Romans, the placid stream at whose bank busy women pursue their work. Everything placed to perfection and endowed with its due proportion in producing the desired consummate effect.

The Question of Taste
With Dickens

There has been much controversy about Dickens' taste. A great many cultivated people will solemnly concede that he has any taste at all; a still larger number of fervent admirers point, on the other hand, to a hundred felicitous descriptions and delineations which abound in apt expression and skillful turns and happy images—in which it would be impossible to alter a single word without altering for the worse; and naturally inquire whether such excellences in what is written do not indicate good taste in the writer. The truth is, that Mr. Dickens has what we may call creative taste; that is to say, the habit or faculty, whichever we may choose to call it, which at the critical instant of artistic production offers to the mind the right word, and the right word only. If he is engaged on a good subject for caricature, there will be no defect of taste to preclude the caricature from being excellent. But if he is only in moments of imaginative production that he has any taste at all.

His works nowhere indicate that he possesses in any degree the passive taste which decides what is good in the writings of other people, and what is not, and which performs the same critical duty upon a writer's own efforts when the confusing mists of productive imagination have passed away. Nor has Mr. Dickens the gentlemanly instinct which in many minds supplies the place of purely critical discernment, and which, by constant association with those who know what is best, acquires a second-hand perception of that which is best.

He has no tendency to conventionalism for good or for evil; his merits are far removed from the ordinary path of writers, and it was not probably so much effort to him as to other men to step so far out of that path; he scarcely knew how far it was. For the same reason, he cannot tell how faulty his writing will often be thought, for he cannot tell what people will think.—Walter Bagehot.

Sunward

Dawn harbors surely
East of the shadows.
Facing us somewhere
Spread the sweet meadows.
—William Ernest Henley.

The Lore of the Pearl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
O priceless pearl, how gained thy silver dome
Rich tints of coral veiled in azure dew,
As though a cunning craftsman 'neath the foam
Had weaved thy royal robe in heaven's hue?
What made thy sand-scoured mother meekly learn
To build each grain a gem immaculate—
A silver shrine with 'Good for ill' return
In glowing sacred symbols o'er the gate?
If in the lethargy of selfcontent
Some circumstance constructive work demands,
Shall I but temporise, evade, resent,
Or turn to living gems earth's drifting sands?
Nay, more than mollusc, man can master fate,
So let me prove what treasures in me wait.
—Cuthbert G. Wilkinson.

"Beyond Jordan"

"Beyond Jordan" has in it a suggestion to the imagination of distance. . . . Even when I came to see, morning after morning, from the Mount of Olives, the mountains of Moab and Gilead beyond the Jordan and knew that they were only twenty or thirty miles away, they still kept their distance. . . . I remember, as with the memory of an apocalypse, these mountains once when they had all the semblance of celestial hills. I had gone with the Governor of Jerusalem to see the workshops of the Russian pilgrims in the cloistered stone buildings that stood on the precipitous southwestern cliff of the Mount of Olives. There we found these pilgrim women (who had been stranded in Jerusalem by the war) knitting, sewing, spinning, in the long bare clean rooms. . . . Without stopping their work, they rose to sing their home church songs, of moving pathos, and with such wonderful richness and range of voice that one could have easily believed them to be a choir celestial in the New Jerusalem, if one had not in the pianissimo passages heard the clicking of their terrestrial knitting needles. Out through the narrow and low, deep-set windows I could see the mountains beyond Jordan in the late afternoon light. The infinite was upon the very near horizon of these very humble tasks, for which the American Red Cross was incidentally furnishing the material to these grateful women.

Out of the prairies of Illinois one had long ago, before the village or the city grew upon one's horizon, the sense of infinity, but at great distances. There one had the feeling that eternity was looking in at the windows from across the arctic and austere Judean hills and over the kindly roofs of Bethany.

Almost everywhere in Palestine one has but to climb to a hilltop in order to see beyond Jordan (and most of the villages, for one reason or another, and this may have been one of them, climbed long ago to the hilltops or far up the hillsides and have continued to sit there). I have wondered whether the physical fact of living constantly in the presence of those mystical mountains and looking out upon them from the housetops did not in turn furnish one of the reasons for the rise of so many of the world's greatest prophets and religious teachers in the little area between the mountain and the sea, the "hinter-land," as Moses called it, which was for the inhabitants ever at their backs and seldom before their faces; for it was toward the hills they looked—to the mountains round about—John Finlay, in "A Pilgrim in Palestine."

Yielding and Resisting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALTHOUGH the desire to do the right is present in the average individual, yet his actual accomplishment may not always have been commensurate with this desire. In the silence of his own thinking, he may have echoed Paul's statement, "The good that I would I do not; but the evil which I would not, that I do." So he may have drifted into a state of perplexity and discouragement. Deceived by this belief in duality, which is denounced in the second chapter of Genesis, he may have followed the line of least resistance and yielded, against his better judgment, to evil influences.

The cause of his trouble and the remedy for it are not far to seek. In his acceptance of the belief that man is a mixture of good and evil, lies the mistake. In the understanding that a perfect God never created an imperfect man, nor one subject to evil temptation, lies the remedy. As far as the limited, human perception goes, a mortal is indeed a 'compound'; but the duality does not pertain to the real, spiritual man; hence the command of Christ Jesus, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." This grand fact of spiritual perfection sooner or later compels a desire for its demonstration. The so-called human mind is apt to recoil at the mention of perfection; yet this perfection is within everyone's grasp.

It may be said that fear is a factor in every temptation; also, that the seat of temptation must be in one's consciousness, since there is no inherent power in environment. When David was confronted with Goliath, and Daniel with the lions, when the three young Hebrew captives were thrown bound, into the flaming furnace, they emerged free. In the case of the three captives, it was found that not even their clothes had been scorched, but that the cords which bound them had been burnt. These men had resisted the arguments of fear, resentment, and anger, and yielded themselves to the understanding of the one Life, God. This question of yielding and resisting is of immense importance; for upon a correct understanding of it depends the development, upward or downward, of one's character and career.

Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 393), "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good." Everyone will agree that evil is unlike God, good, and therefore must be unlike God's reflection. Not being inherent in man, God's image and likeness, evil is extraneous to him, and has never become any part of his individuality. False belief is the evil which every mortal is entitled and enabled to resist, in the name and with the power of Truth. Human will-power is of no

avail; for the so-called human mind contains no remedy for its own ill. One must be willing to acknowledge this scientific fact before even a single step can be taken towards spiritual dominion.

In arithmetic, figures derive their authority from a governing law. A mistake is not inherent in the figure itself; nor does the mistake issue from mathematical rule. The mistake is a nonentity, and vanishes before the application of the truth. Similarly, the one who refuses to indulge evil practices because they are not of God, resists them with a power and an inspiration derived from divine Principle, God. The one who, when tempted with hatred or resentment, turns away from its contemplation and yields his thought to divine Love is thereby resisting and conquering what is "unlike good," and unlike his own true selfhood.

Now, to return to the type of individual whose better aspirations have hitherto seemed to come to naught; he can acquire, through Christian Science, a demonstrable understanding of his relation to God. Yielding to evil is an act of weakness. Yielding to spiritual power is an evidence of real intelligence; for, as Paul said, "To whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness." Christian Science teaches just how to resist temptation, and how to yield to the call of Truth.

Occasionally, one seems to have slipped so deeply into the mire of false belief that he is deceived into preferring to be the servant of evil rather than of good, albeit evil has proved such a hard taskmaster. Even this type of mortal will inevitably be redeemed by Truth; for as there is no truth, so there is no permanence, in such false belief. Owing to the obscurity of ignorance, one may fight against his own true individuality, but he cannot destroy it; though for a time he may seek to oppose it. The individuality of man is ever at hand, and blesses each one from whose vision the truth has torn the bandage of self-deception. Every Christian Scientist joyfully testifies to the fact that, in the measure of his fidelity, he is able to prove our Leader's statement (Science and Health, p. 201), "Passions, selfishness, false appetites, hatred, fear, all sensuality, yield to spirituality, and the superabundance of being is on the side of God, good."

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Crisis in Ireland

THE news of the fighting between the forces of the Irish Free State and the Irish Republican army ought not to blind one to the fact that the last few weeks have seen another stage in the working out of the Irish problem successfully passed. The elections showed an overwhelming majority in favor of those who stood for the acceptance of the Anglo-Irish Treaty and for an Irish constitution in conformity with it. The majority, indeed, was

far larger than is indicated by the strength of parties in the new Dail, for, owing to the arrangement whereby the pro-treaty and the anti-treaty sections of Sinn Fein divided the seats between them, and voted for one another's candidates, nothing save an overwhelming consensus of opinion could have returned so many Laborite, independent and farmer candidates, all pro-treaty, at the expense of the Republicans. It looks indeed as if Mr. Arthur Griffith's estimate that 95 per cent of the people of Ireland were behind the treaty was not far off the mark, and that if there had been a straight fight on the issue the Republicans would have had but slender representation in the new Dail.

The elections have precipitated what is, it is hoped, the final crisis in the long struggle of Ireland toward freedom and self-government. It is a crisis which has been caused by the Irish people themselves, for, by defeating the electoral pact designed to prevent them passing judgment on the treaty, they gave the clearest mandate to the Provisional Government to go ahead and carry into effect the rest of the settlement laid down in the treaty. In face of this show of public opinion the de Valera-Collins pact seems to have fallen to the ground. The Provisional Government has decided that it has no option but to obey the will of the people and to call upon the recalcitrant Irish Republican army to respect the decision, and abandon its attempt to upset the treaty and maintain a gunmen government of its own. In consequence the Republican leaders have been driven to decide whether they will acquiesce in the decision of the electorate or plunge their country into a civil war in order to try to nullify that decision by force. That a section of the Republican army would show fight was inevitable. Whether the struggle is to be short, or long and bitter, however, depends upon whether Mr. de Valera and the other Republican leaders join in the rebellion.

What the extremists hope to gain by their action it is difficult to say. If the word republic means anything, it means the sovereignty of the people. Yet these Republicans are apparently going to fight to establish the sovereignty of an army against the expressed will of the people. And if they succeed in doing so, they will find themselves in the same position as the Bolsheviks when they succeeded in gaining power in Russia by overthrowing the Constituent Assembly. They will only be able to govern in defiance of the popular will by the most ruthless and murderous proscription of their political opponents. Even so, they could not succeed, for if they were able to force the Irish people to submit to their armed will, they would find themselves immediately at war with Great Britain. Their success would involve the repudiation of the treaty now endorsed by the Irish electorate. It would commit them to a war against Ulster, whose independence Great Britain is committed to defend to the limit of her power until a voluntary agreement is made between North and South. And both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill have declared that the British Government will not tolerate the indefinite continuance of the present conditions of lawlessness and murder and defiance of all constituted authority, in a territory which is part of the British Commonwealth. The Republicans, therefore, if they determine to refuse to accept the verdict of the people and set out to establish their own authority in Ireland by the sword, will have to do so in opposition to the Irish majority, to Ulster, and to Great Britain.

To such a struggle there can in the long run be only one end. But though they are bound to be defeated, the Republicans, by their fanatical and self-centered violence, can do immense mischief to their country. The loss of life and the material damage involved is the smallest part. The bitterness they will introduce into Irish politics and between North and South will weaken and demoralize Irish life for many years, and if they compel foreign intervention because the Irish people prove unable to establish the elementary decencies of civilized life for themselves, they will have undone at one stroke the whole work of those who have fought for Irish self-government for years and decades, and will plunge Ireland back into that fatal dependence on others from which the Anglo-Irish Treaty has released it.

It is earnestly to be hoped, therefore, that even at the last moment wiser counsels will prevail, and that enough of the Republican leaders will abandon the insane and disastrous attempt to nullify the treaty, the Constitution and the election, to enable the Provisional Government, in whatever form it may be remodeled, to re-establish law and order and prepare for that election at the end of the year which will complete the constitutional establishment of the Irish Free State. Along that road peace, self-government and eventual Irish unity lie. Along the other lie disorder, the continuance of the reign of the gunmen and even the possibility of the loss of the settlement won in the treaty. But if the Republicans do persist in attempting to impose their will by the sword, then it is to be hoped that all men of good will and courage in Ireland will rally to the support of the lawfully constituted Irish Government and prove in decisive fashion that Irishmen can maintain an effective democratic government for themselves, and that the need for any form of foreign intervention has forever gone. The real test of Ireland has come. It is hoped that it is that darkest hour which precedes the dawn.

THE Turk is always the Turk. In all the centuries since he first gained a foothold in Europe he has not changed one of his spots. Suave and mild-mannered in private life, collectively he knows no methods of gaining his ends except by intrigue, by duplicity, by dividing his foes through playing one off against another, and by hiding his massacres of helpless victims behind a smoke screen of elaborate falsehood. There is only one way for the Christian powers to handle him, and that is by unwavering firmness and united action. He is actively engaged in his immemorial game now in striving to block investigation, by an international commission, of his atrocities perpetrated on the Christians of Asia Minor, an inquiry that was based on exposures of Turkish cruelties in The Christian Science Monitor.

After the Monitor's facts were recognized in debate in the British House of Commons and the Kemal Government saw that the powers were resolved to make an investigation, it was declared by the Angora leaders that the proposed commission would not be allowed to enter the territory they controlled. As explained in a Washington dispatch to this paper, this roused the indignation of the more conservative and sensible Turks, who have grown weary of the oppressions and scandals of the Kemalists.

Their criticisms apparently have frightened the Angora leaders, who have begun the old Turkish game of shifty evasions and complicated denials. First, instructions were sent to the Kemal representative in Constantinople to deny the reports of renewed deportations in Asia Minor. After that, as the dispatch discloses, an attempt was made to show that the Angora leaders would not object to an "impartial" investigation by the powers.

To appreciate what these denials and protestation are worth, it is only necessary to remember what Dr. Mark H. Ward disclosed in his report to Secretary Hughes on conditions in the Vilayet of Harpoot. Dr. Ward, after giving details of graft, cruelties and outrages, and explaining that the Government of Harpoot was in the hands of a committee headed by Kemal Pasha himself, said:

The president of this committee in Harpoot is Hadji Kaya, a Kurdish chief from the village of Issnili, who admits that he has killed many prominent Armenians with his own hand, among them the Armenian Catholic bishop (during the massacres of 1915). He boasts that he and his men have been the cause of the death of 10,000 Armenians of the vilayet. He is the real power behind the local government in the vilayet.

There is just one way to cut through the Turk's screen of duplicity and false pretenses and to save the remaining Christians of Asia Minor from the horrors of deportation and massacre, and that is for the enlightened public opinion of the Christian powers, and especially in Britain and America, to compel clear, unwavering exposure of the truth in Asia Minor, and then firm action. There is abundant evidence that this public opinion is prepared to do this very thing.

THERE are convincing indications of the need that the people of the United States, no matter how high their moral and ethical standards may be, look the so-called beer and light wine issue squarely in the face. The tendency appears to be to compromise with evil by acceding to the demand that the manufacture and sale of those beverages be legalized, preferably by amendments to the existing enforcement code. The specious appeal of the bootleggers and other violators of the law that if this concession were made to them they would be satisfied and would cease their organized campaign of nullification, seems to have persuaded many otherwise thoughtful persons that after all it might be as well to make terms with these avowed foes of society.

No one who believes that prohibition is right, morally and fundamentally, should allow himself to be influenced by any such argument. The way out of the present difficulty is not by compromise. The temptation to cease firing may come with almost overpowering force when one grows weary of the everlasting combat, but it seldom comes when there are indications that a victory will be won. A surrender now to the demand that the right be given to manufacture and sell beer and wines would be to admit defeat in one of the greatest crusades since a Christian people fought to put down human slavery. Lincoln said a nation could not survive, half slave and half free. It is equally true that a nation, once it has proclaimed itself a sober and temperate nation, cannot consent that it shall be half sober and half drunk.

No thinking person should be deceived by the promise that the granting of the privilege to traffic in beverages of so-called low alcoholic content will satisfy the hungry and thirsty hordes who are awaiting only that permission to extend the manufacture and sale of admittedly intoxicating drinks. The experiment has been tried in some of the states of the Union in which it was sought to enforce prohibition before the adoption of the Amendment to the Federal Constitution. It was tried in Iowa. In discussing the failure of the plan, The Iowa State Capital, one of the leading papers of that State said recently:

All persons acquainted with the history of Iowa probably are familiar with the fact that Iowa had a beer and light wine law during one of her periods of prohibition agitation. The law did not seem to work well, for the reason that persons authorized to sell beer and wine usually violated the law by selling hard liquors. The result was that Iowa soon declared the beer and light wine law to be a failure.

There is, in fact, no middle ground, and the people of the United States who conscientiously believe in the enforcement of the fundamental law which is designed to bring about the destruction of the liquor traffic in its worst forms, the extermination of the breweries and

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distilleries, and the saloons and their kindred resorts of vice, must stand against the mesmerism and suggestion of what falsely appears as an "honorable compromise." One cannot escape the conclusion that many have yielded to the subtle arguments which the propagandists of the "wets" have put forward. But those arguments, analyzed, cannot long deceive the alert and intelligent. It is well to examine some of their exhibits for a moment to see just what it is they attempt to prove.

In the first place, it is claimed that enforcement of the law is impossible, and therefore that it may as well be disregarded altogether. As a matter of fact, it is shown that enforcement is 90 per cent effective—that is, that nine-tenths of the people of the United States observe the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, either willingly or otherwise. It may be insisted that the figures represent estimates merely, and that they cannot be regarded as authentic. Perhaps those who question the correctness of the figures will venture a similar estimate as to the effective enforcement of other regulatory legislation, for instance, the laws against theft, false swearing, the law compelling Sabbath observance, laws against the adulteration of food-stuffs, and the laws providing for equal taxation. Would those who now may be inclined to compromise with the enemies of the prohibition law be as willing to make terms with all those who find it easy or convenient to violate other laws?

There is no popular demand that the Volstead Act be modified to legalize the sale of wines and beer. In fact it is doubtful if Congress has the power, under the Constitution, to authorize the sale of liquors actually intoxicating. The mere ukase of Congress declaring non-intoxicating those liquors which in fact are intoxicating, might as reasonably be extended to include all the liquors now listed in the bootleggers' pharmacopeia as to furnish a certificate of innocuousness to beer and wine. The laws now in force provide for the sale of non-intoxicating liquors, but this does not satisfy those who want the door again opened to permit the practices which so long served to make rich the brewers and saloon keepers and to impoverish the millions of men, women, and children who were the willing or unwilling victims of their selfish greed. It is they who implore the American people to unlock the door of the saloon.

WHEN an organization of the character and consequence of the National Education Association holds its annual convention, the people of the United States have a right to expect something in the nature of constructive achievement. Oratory it looks for, and in full measure; technical discussions it accepts as inevitable. It even views with resignation petty factional strife and political bickerings. But as payment for that patience, it is entitled to a definite account of the stewardship it has vested in the teachers of the land; to a concrete report on the progress that is being made in the solution of the great educational problems of the day. What about rural schools, the elimination of illiteracy, Americanization, the simplification of the curriculum to the end that the fundamentals may be at least partially saved? It is of matters such as these that an interested public wants to hear in concise and easily understood language.

Once again, then, the N. E. A., coming now to Boston, will have its great opportunity. Once again the advance program promises much. While it may be true that "Education and the Democratic Awakening" is not the happiest possible topic for the general sessions, because the way is thus opened for a discussion of generalities and the shunting of specific questions, the choice is justified on the ground that the demand for a consideration of world affairs is too pressing to be resisted, and that some measure of preparation must be made for the international educational conference which will be held in the United States in 1923. From the standpoint of the teacher, the superintendent, and most of all the parent, it will be the section meetings which will answer, as they always have answered, the questions which are being asked in regard to the educational advance. There the men and women who are doing the real work of the schools will tell how they are doing it and will explain the means and methods they have devised for doing it better than it was ever done before. There the public will receive its accounting, and be given a report on the success of the most important enterprise it conducts.

Although administrations change and policies are revised, the N. E. A. retains its character as a distinctive American institution. Almost alone among the Nation's great organizations, it devotes its annual convention exclusively to work and business. The Boston meeting will be no exception. Barring a few sightseeing trips to historic points, which may properly be regarded as contributing to the professional advancement of the members, no provision is made for the recreation and sports usual to gatherings of this nature. The convention will not be the largest in the history of the association, but there are indications that it will easily be the most profitable. With the new delegate system now in full operation, the interests of all the 100,000 members of the Association are safeguarded, and there is no possibility of domination by the section of the country in which the meeting happens to be held. No step was ever of more lasting importance to the N. E. A.'s future than that which two years ago transformed the annual convention from a mass meeting into a representative assembly. The strange thing is that the development was so long in coming.

To the delegates and visitors Boston and the Commonwealth extend a cordial welcome. Rich in historic associations and steeped in educational traditions, pioneers in public school work and still ranked among the leaders, they have much to interest those in whose hands rests the difficult task of training the citizens of tomorrow. What they have they freely offer, but in the process they hope and expect to receive as well as to give; to learn as well as to teach.

Boston and the N. E. A.

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, president of McGill University and former commander of the Canadian army corps in France, spoke recently in Winnipeg of the cultivation of a more independent national consciousness in Canada. No one need be afraid lest the British Empire be disrupted by the growth of this understanding of independence. "The Canadian corps had its own way of doing things and had its own independent spirit," Sir Arthur said, "but the men were still members of the British Army, and they still acknowledged allegiance to the flag of the motherland."

The free nations under the British flag, once happily called by Premier Jan Christian Smuts the League of British Nations, seem to be held together by a loyalty to something more substantial than merely material interests, or even to a written constitution. Some zealous advocates of tariff protection in Great Britain about the beginning of the present century were inclined to urge the advantages of an imperial preferential tariff to cement the bonds of empire between the motherland and the overseas dominions. Fears were even expressed of the possible disruption of the Empire unless the imperial tariff policy were adopted. The spontaneous rally of the dominions to the side of the motherland at the moment of war in Europe demonstrated the unity of the British people the world over, without tariff or any form of parchment bonds.

The feeling of kinship is sometimes prompted as much by seemingly little things as by the great affairs of state. The necessity of establishing a more direct cable news service between Great Britain and Canada has more than once been discussed in the Dominion Parliament. It seemed desirable to have more complete reports of speeches made by Canadian visitors in London, or of British politics in relation to Canada. There are practical Canadian newspapermen who hold the opinion, however, that the cable reports of British football results, and the reports of the county cricket games, do quite as much to cement the bonds of empire as the luncheon speeches of political visitors.

A tour through Canada by one of Great Britain's magnificent regimental bands, like the visit of the Scots Guards this spring, does much to weave the invisible cords of remembrance and affection more closely into the pattern of a great enfolding Union Jack in the thought of the people of the British dominions. The Canadian-born children go with their parents to hear the Guards play the old sweet songs like "Annie Laurie" and "Sweet Lass of Richmond Hill." The strains of "Poet and Peasant" take many of the concertgoers back to village scenes in the motherland, to the village fair and flower show, or perhaps to an evening concert in city park or on seaside pier. Pleasant memories are revived, fellowship with the homeland is restored. The bonds of empire are bonds of good will, friendship, and brotherly love. It is possible, too, to cherish the British connection without being any the less loyal to Canada, or to whatever country may be one's home, anywhere in the overseas dominions. The 1st of July, Canada's own Dominion Day, is observed in every province and city as an opportunity for rejoicing and renewed expressions of confidence in the stability of Canada and the Empire.

Editorial Notes

THE price of radium has dropped from \$120 to \$100 a milligram, but for those interested in the declining cost of living the news will probably bring only slight gratification; even at cut-rate, wholesale prices a gram of the material will still, doubtless, be beyond the reach of the average householder. For all that, the reduction is significant of the times. It is due to cheaper freight and labor charges, no inconsiderable expense when it is remembered that the transportation of 250 tons of carnotite 2700 miles, from Colorado, after an initial haul of 57 miles from the mine to the nearest station, produces only one gram of radium at the factory at Orange, N. J. Mountains of ore produce very small mice indeed. A further reduction in the price of radium is confidently forecast when the Orange reduction factory is moved 2757 miles to the mouth of the Colorado mine, and the gram of finished product is transported across the continent in somebody's vest pocket, instead of the 250 tons of ore.

THE plea made by William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, at a luncheon by the British Press Club, that editorial opinions be kept out of news dispatches and confined to the editorial pages where they belong, should be taken to heart by reporters all over the world. Mr. Taft urged that the need was especially important with respect to international matters, which, he said, were so often susceptible of misinterpretation and capable of stirring up pernicious racial prejudices. A newspaper writer should never forget he is wielding a great power, and he must be careful not to abuse that power.

Nor many doctors are as frank as was Dr. A. H. Waterman of Chicago in an address before the American Institute of Homeopathy recently. Dr. Waterman declared that it is difficult for the druggist of today to keep up with the latest pharmaceutical fads, and added that every drug store is loaded with dead material of the fad of a few years ago, with the result that the average druggist would rather sell soda-water and stationery than drugs. A growing number of people are getting to feel that it would be much better for all parties if all the druggists did exactly this very thing.

THERE are always two sides to every question. When, therefore, it is heralded abroad that the prices which are being charged American tourists in European cities are extortionate beyond bounds, it is but natural that there should come a reply from these cities to the effect that the Americans are to blame, and that the stories are themselves greatly exaggerated. Doubtless this is largely true,

Dominion Day in Canada